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HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1919.

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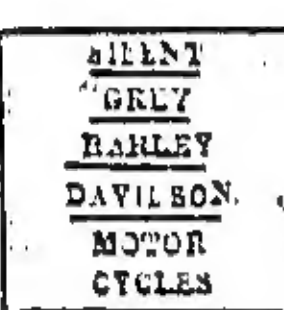
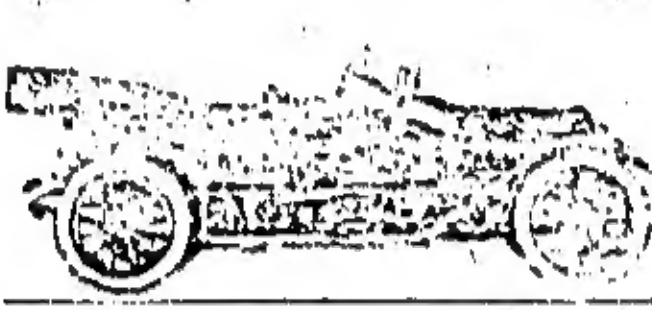
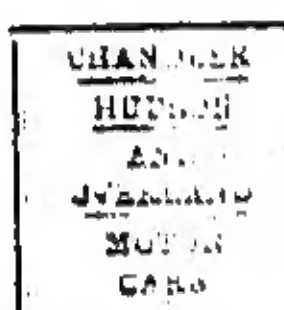
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE YELLOW PERIL AGAIN.

SENATOR LODGE SLATES JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.
In the Senate Mr. Lodge charged Japan with breaking her pledges with regard to China and Korea, also with violating the Open Door policy and destroying foreign commerce in Manchuria and Korea. He asserted that all Japan's promises to return Shantung were marked by a vital mission, namely, a definite date for withdrawal. He declared that Japan is steeped in German ideas and would ultimately use the man power in China as military and threaten Europe. He declared that the Shantung award was morally indefensible, and urged the adoption of amendments to the peace treaty returning the German rights in Shantung to China instead of to Japan.

LODGE DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON, October 17.

The U.S. Senate defeated Senator Lodge's amendment to the peace treaty by 55 votes to 35. The amendment proposed to hand over the rights exercised by Germany in Kiaochow and Shantung to China instead of to Japan.

HOW TO GET AN IMPERIAL NAVY.

JELICOE'S REPORT.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Oct. 17.

Jellicoe's report as cabled says the ideal of a single navy is unobtainable. Experience has abundantly shown that responsibilities with regard to naval defence are far more cheerfully recognised and shouldered if the ships provided are seen by the people who pay for them and manned by their own kith and kin. The general principle of his proposals is that New Zealand should co-operate in the naval defence of the empire and assist Britain financially by paying for the manning and maintaining of a certain proportion of the Far Eastern fleet and all vessels required for the harbour defence of New Zealand, also providing such portions of the personnel as is practicable.

PACIFIC NAVY DIRECTED FROM SINGAPORE.

The ships thus maintained should be in all essentials a portion of the navy, under the suggested title, the New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy. The waters from the Indian ocean to Canada are one, and all parts of the empire situated therein are equally interested in the security of sea communications. Therefore the defence thereof ought to be entrusted to one fleet composed of units from these countries and directed by a high flag officer stationed at Singapore.

Britain should contribute 75, Australia 20, and New Zealand five per cent. toward the maintenance of this fleet. New Zealand's ships should comprise three light-cruisers, six submarines, and one parent ship. The annual cost of maintenance and depreciation is estimated at \$925,000.

NEWS FROM U.S.A.

NEW YORK, October 17.

It is expected that the New York Yacht Club will accept Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge to race for the America Cup in June 1920.

A convention of the American manufacturers' export association and foreign trade experts has asserted the great opportunities for an American trade expansion in Russia, Siberia, the Balkans, and the Near East, but that the strongest competition may be expected from Britain, France, and Japan.

BRITISH NAVY CAPTURES KRONSTADT.

OTHER TALES FROM RUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The *Daily Express* has a message from Helsingfors, saying that Kronstadt has capitulated after a bombardment by the British fleet. The main attack was directed from Kuporia Bay. Windows in villages of Finland were blown out by the concussion of the all day bombardment. The stronghold of Krasnaja Gorka was previously captured, hence the fleet had nothing to fear from its heavy batteries. The White Russians have captured Krasnoeelo. It is rumoured that Yudenitch entered Petrograd on Wednesday night.

RACING.

LONDON, October 17.

The Middle Park Plate was won by Tetratema at four to one on Southern was second at 100 to 7, and Light Hearted third at 20 to 1. Five ran. The winner won by six lengths, but only a head divided the other two.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, October 17.

Prostatic inflammation is retarding President Wilson's recovery. It is described as a minor swelling but the specialist examining cannot determine whether to operate or not.

ALLENBY'S NEW JOB.

LONDON, October 17.

General Allenby has been appointed High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, Vice General Wingate, Commissioner since 1917.

CHINESE WAR WORKERS.

4,000 COMING HOME.

PARIS, Oct. 19.

Four thousand Chinese labourers have sailed from Havre for Canada.

THE COTTON CONFERENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.

At the cotton conference the delegates of the banking credits section stated that Britain, Scandinavia, and Spain were able to finance cotton imports unassisted but Italy, France, and Belgium would need aid.

Speakers blamed every group handling textiles, from the field to the loom, for damage to cotton. The British delegation contended that blunders in wrapping and compressing American bales caused heavy losses in transit.

"OTARU MARU" A TOTAL LOSS.

TOKYO, Oct. 19.

The master of the steamer "Otaru Maru," ashore at Rasalula, Somaliland, cables that the vessel is full of water, her bottom seriously damaged, and salvage hopeless.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

LONDON, October 16th.
The situation in the Baltic states is authoritatively explained as follows:—
The Baltic States, Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia, who are fighting the Bolsheviks, have been treacherously attacked in the rear by a Russo-German force led by Colonel Bermond, who is impudently and without foundation, asserting that he is acting only in self-defence and that he is representing the so-called Russian Government, whereas he is really a mere adventurer who received, and is probably still receiving, the support of the German Army at Latvia under General von der Goltz who has used every excuse to keep his troops in the country. The German withdrawal was demanded by the Lithuanians and ordered by the German Government.
Von der Goltz has permitted and has, indeed, encouraged large numbers of his men to enlist in the new Russo-German Army.

Other parties concerned are the German Government, which is bound to counteract the German demands for the withdrawal of their troops in the Baltic States but has consistently evaded their responsibilities, and the North-West Russian Government, in which General Yudenitch is War Minister, and for which the Russian elements in Colonel Bermond's Army were originally recruited, but who were entirely out of sympathy with the present action of that Army, and dismissed Colonel Bermond from their service.

The Allies' policy has always been to prevent the Baltic States from being overrun by Bolsheviks or Germans, and in their conviction they are trying to get von der Goltz and his Germans out of the country.

At present the situation may roughly be summed up as follows:—

The Germans and Russians have overrun Latvia as far as a line from the mouth of the Dvina to Mitau and Shavli, but have failed to take Riga or to destroy their first surprise attack, therefore they are now in a position to be dislodged by everybody and outlived by General Yudenitch, who is General Kolchak's representative, the Lithuanian Government hope, with the assistance of Estonia and Lithuania, and the goodwill of the *Entente*, to recover all they lost and liquidate the German menace for ever.

SITUATION IN RIGA IMPROVED.

HELSINGFORS, October 16th.

A message reports the improvement in the position of Riga, where newspapers are reappearing. The number of volunteers is increasing.

Allied representatives are still in Riga. The Lithuanian Foreign Minister has departed for Warsaw for the purpose of conferring with the Polish Government.

It is hoped that Poland will enter the League with Finland, Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia against Colonel Bermond's Germano-Russian reactionary movement. The Lithuanians have laid a strong strategic line on the Dvina, which is a kilometre wide, presenting a formidable obstacle to Colonel Bermond's attack.

POLES BEGIN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, October 16th.

It is reported from Helsingfors that the Poles have begun operations against the Germans and have captured Kovno.

ESTONIANS TO HELP LETTS.

PARIS, October 16th.

A message from Berlin reports the arrival of 8,000 Estonians to help the Letts against Colonel Bermond.

COLONEL BERMOND'S ARMY.

COPENHAGEN, October 16th.

Colonel Bermond's Army has crossed the Dvina at Kaban and intends to capture Riga with a turning movement.

LLOYD GEORGE'S TRIBUTE TO SHEFFIELD.

LONDON, October 16th.

Mr. Lloyd George, on the occasion of the conferment on him of the Freedom of the City of Sheffield, mentioned that Sheffield had produced ninety per cent. of the steel for Britain's war requirements.

If the battered shield of Prussian militarism lay rusted and rent on the ground, one would find on it a dent of Sheffield steel.
He sympathetically referred to President Wilson's illness which he described as a serious blow to the peace of the world and to the cause of humanity.
The Premier delivers an address to-night.

GENERAL YUDENITCH'S CAPTURE.

COPENHAGEN, October 16th.

The *Berlin Gekeltende* reports that General Yudenitch has captured the fortress of Gatchina, and continued his advance towards Krasnoeelo and Zarkovskelo.

A newspaper at Helsingfors declares that the Bolsheviks have begun evacuating Petrograd, the army having refused to fight.

A LITHUANIAN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, October 16th.

A Lithuanian communiqué dated October 15th states:—

Our situation is secure. We fought our way across the Dvina. The operations are now developing favourably for us.

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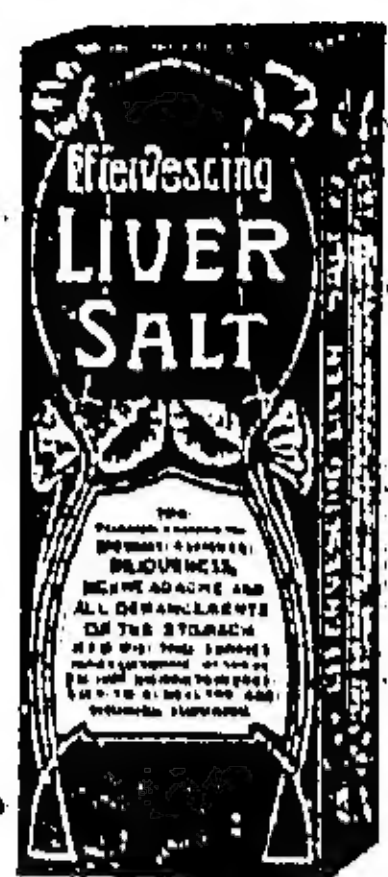
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CRETONNESFOR
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PLEASE SEND

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BIRTH.

HOLMES.—At 16 Kewford Terrace, Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Holmes, on October 19, 1919, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MEIN-AUSTIN—GORDON.—At St. Joseph's Church on Saturday, 18th October, Reginald Mein-Austin, eldest son of Mr. J. J. Mein-Austin and Mrs. Mein-Austin of Black Church, Barnhill, Argyshire, to Miss Margaret Grant Gordon, fourth daughter of Mr. A. G. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon of Hongkong.

OWEN—FERREIS.—On October 11, at Shanghai, Frances Alice, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Ferreis, to William Owen.

PASSIKIDES—BALDOR.—On October 11, at Shanghai, Christopher John Passikides of Shanghai, to May Louise Baldor, of Dublin (Ireland).

The China Mail.

TRADE, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCT. 20, 1919.

ADVERSARIA.

MOTOR THIEVES. Home are now rivaling their American prototypes in daring. The Home police have had to form armed patrols of motor-cyclists to cope with them. There is supposed to be a special gang at work. In one case a dealer had been found paying £50 apiece for stolen cars. Hongkong car owners may fancy themselves secure, as we are on a small island. So did the 4,000 motorists on Oahu, the small Pacific island that has the port of Honolulu, until there was quite a series of cars stolen. It was found eventually that an enterprising Japanese was dissembling them and doing quite a big trade in parts and fittings.

It is narrated of Bishop Stubbs, our Governor's father, that when he got "an Irish rise," a promotion that left him worse off financially, he made a comendation. He asked "Why am I like Homer?" He also supplied the answer: "Because I suffer from translation."

No life is full that is not ever questing, with mind avid for fresh data. It is pleasant (and somewhat surprising) to find that

frivolous Shanghai has a Quest Society. Here is its ambitious programme of investigation for the season just opening: Race Prejudice; Is Internationalism possible? Sex Prejudice; Can woman be the economic and political equal of man?

Class prejudice; Can all men be economic equals? Wealth; Can power be distributed in proportion to social service? Democracy; How can the people obtain honest, wise and efficient government?

Socialism; Should the State own and manage essential industries? Personality; Do the few always rule the many?

Eugenics; Can the race be improved by selection? Religion; Is dogmatic belief a necessity for the safety of society?

Science; What social theories are confirmed by scientific research? The Middle Class; Should commercial and professional men unite to defend their interests?

The Stock Exchange; Is gambling in shares a danger to society? Education; What should the people be taught for their own welfare? The Mob Mind; Can the people think collectively?

War; Does war settle anything? China; What is the immediate future of the Far East?

The China Mail's solution of the Chinese deadlock, namely, two independent republics, north and south, has gained adherents among the southerners. The present position seems to be that Canton is the Ulster and Peking the Sinn Féin headquarters, and all the thinkers now dealing with the Irish question seem to regard the separation of Ulster as indispensable to any settlement. So with China: The Cantonese will never be content to be dragged on by the north. Peking cannot think of permitting Cantonese domination. Thus feelings of irreconcilability are aroused and perpetuated. Division on racial lines seems to be the likeliest solution. Whether by war or by peaceful negotiation, that promises to be the outcome, unless some at present unexpected development occur.

Millard's Review on the Southern Oct. 11 said that recent reports from Canton revealed preparations for a Southern Republic. They state that after the arrival of General Lu Yungting, Inspector Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, at Lungchow, where a conference of Kwangsi leaders is being held, Directors Tsen Chun-hsun and Wu Ting-fang of the opposition government have formulated a scheme for the reorganization of the Canton military government and for the establishment of a southern

republic. They have, according to the news given out in Peking, sent agents to all the south-western provinces to agitate in favour of such a new republic and to get the people to send petitions to the southern Parliament demanding this organization. After the will of the people is created, the Parliament will pass a bill ordering the establishment of a republic. Following this, so says the report, General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan and Conqueror of Szechwan, and other military leaders will send in a joint telegram approving the action. Then a republic will be formed, a President elected and a Cabinet organized. Finally the recognition of the new government by the foreign Powers will be sought. Such is the plan under consideration by the South.

General Lu Yungting is believed to have been aiding the movement. The Manchester Guardian is reluctant to call the London journalists deliberate liars. It says "The trouble is rather more subtle than that. Its manifestations are more in the nature of the headline that puts a sensational or partisan colouring on the news that it covers, in the suppression or minimising of facts that do not suit a given policy and the too ready acceptance and glorification of those that do." This is nearly as neat as Winston Churchill's phrase, "terminological inexactitudes." But it doesn't cover the actual fabrication of lies that have been published and sent out here. After all, a man who tells lies is a liar, however respectable he may be.

It is some time now since Reuters told us that Arthur Henderson publicly claimed to have gone to Russia in 1917 with a mandate in his pocket to dismiss Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador in Petrograd, and to take his job worth \$8,000 a year. We see the Home papers have been making quite a fuss about it, and that Mr. Fisher, Mr. Henderson's Unionist opponent at Widnes, was challenging him about it. Mr. Henderson says he found that Sir George was a fit and proper person for the job, so he left him undisturbed. Mr. Henderson thereby shows his own unfitness. If he had orders to oust a man with whom the Government was dissatisfied, he should have obeyed orders. Sir George certainly left the Government in the dark as to what was developing in Russia. But the chief outcry is against this novel method of recalling an Ambassador, and the press wants to know who was responsible for it. The Mr. Fisher who was opposing Henderson at Widnes was a New Zealand politician who had changed his principles so often that he was nicknamed "the Rainbow Minister."

We were talking about men dressing for dinner.

A logically minded friend said: "Why not? It is just as easy to put on after the evening bath as the other clothes." The reply was that it wasn't as comfortable when on. "A stiff shirt," "Ah, but," he said, "I don't wear a stiff shirt. I always wear a soft one." Well, that's the thin end of the wedge that is going to oust conventionalism in favour of comfort. It isn't conventional. The war made men at home a lot more sensible about this convention, but in Hongkong we never felt the war much. It was more or less an outside happening. Why men should be so keen to make themselves look like butlers and waiters is not easy to guess. Correct evening dress always makes a beefy faced, abdominal man look more beefy and more abdominal than ever. If clean clothes is the idea, what's the matter with a clean suit of pyjamas?

Senator Lodge in the American Senate was provided with Providence with which to play the political game against President Wilson. The Japanese are not so popular in the United States that any stretching of the case against them would offend. Moreover, the prima facie value of China's claims in respect of Shantung was good enough to secure sentimental support.

There was therefore no need for Senator Lodge to resurrect the Yellow Peril bogey, and prophesy that Japan would "ultimately" use the manpower of China as military material. American residents in China will be writing Home now to say how silly that was. The word "ultimately" does not give us a "definite date," he claims as a right from the Japanese, but it serves to save the Senator's face. He can always say, as Japan says of Shantung, that he didn't say when.

Long ago the Premier, before he quarrelled with the Times, told his parliamentary colleagues that it was a complete fallacy to imagine that a newspaper could work up an effective agitation unless there was strong public feeling behind it. This hint needs to be taken locally, where some people are inclined to talk as if the China Mail

were playing a lone hand. It will not be any good for them to suppress the China Mail (supposing they can) unless they also suppress the public feeling that is behind it. We now speak for the majority of the people, judging by the support we are getting.

Here are the verses which the China Mail reporter failed to catch at the wedding reception on Saturday. They are supposed to be spoken by the bride, and make play on the curious name of the bridegroom, Mein-Austin, which it seems is pronounced "mean" or "mien." Presumably they were perpetrated by Mr. Severn:

To-morrow, Austin, you'll be mein
For better or for worse, I mean;
Let's hope the weather will be fein
Or better than it's lately been.In mutual love let us surmise
We shall the fields of rapture gleam;
And may occasion ne'er arise
For me to strike the happy Mein.

This morning's Daily Defence Press backs up the China Mail handsomely in this matter of the Defence Corps, and we are glad to see it. Our contemporary says that in their dual capacity (civil and military usefulness) there is no doubt that the Defence Corps have worked far harder than the regular officers stationed here, and that gratuitously. It will be a scandalous thing if they don't get some suitable recognition.

A contemporary says there has been an unpardonable oversight in the Police Reserves. It says this oversight will strike immediately every member of the European contingent. If some member of the European contingent will oblige us with the name of the gentleman unpardonably overlooked, the China Mail will cross the t's and dot the i's of this reproach, and get the omission remedied. Who is it?

Our heading to a letter printed to-day, "Pain-Side-light: Unnecessary Praise," was prompted by the reflection that such congratulations provide a melancholy side-light on the poor repute in which Hongkong journalism must have been placed. For merely saying publicly what everybody was saying privately, they congratulate us. Whatever are newspapers supposed to be for, if not to speak truth, in the interests of justice and public service? So far as we may do so without absolute suicide (for the interests against us are powerful) we mean to go on being quite candid and outspoken. Let the public watch us, and watch how we are treated for trying to serve them faithfully.

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The race for the championship is over and Yorkshire have won. On figures Kent were beaten by a percentage of less than four points. On facts they were beaten by half an hour. With a little more time at their disposal they must have defeated Middlesex at Lord's and by that victory have drawn ahead of Yorkshire. But the patience of Mr. F. T. Mann and the confident aggression of Mr. S. H. Saville came just in time to save the game for Middlesex and to save the championship for Yorkshire.

All proved for the best in this most eccentric of championship competitions. Had Kent snatched a win in the last hour of act? Yorkshire would have deserved every commendation. For the northern team had been prevented by rain from beginning their match with Hampshire until late, whereas Kent had made a good start against Middlesex.

The position was peculiar—two teams playing in different parts of the country engaged in a tight, exciting championship battle with each other. A championship point percentage is not always the best evidence of form, but most people will agree that Yorkshire have deserved their success. It is true that Yorkshire lost three matches while Kent lost only one, but since Yorkshire played 26 games against Kent's 14, the former experienced far more of the wear and tear and "the gins and pitfalls" of competitive cricket than their southern rivals.

Yorkshire are not spectacular champions; but for all its want of sparkle their batting has had the saving grace of utility. It has had the soundness and the dogged determination to carry the side round an awkward corner. But it has been their out cricket that has made them most formidable and most admirable. Bowlers of all types except the very fast and fielding full of life and dash—by such have they chiefly won their matches. But the team have had something more than skill in batting and bowling; they have had the true championship temperament—a sturdy faith in themselves when the outlook has been dark, courage at a crisis.

Yorkshire have now won the championship ten times. Their first success was in 1893, their last previous to this year in 1912.

CRICKET.

YORKSHIRE THE CHAMPIONS.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 4/4 11/16d.

There will be no issue of the vernacular papers to-morrow, to-day being Confucius' birthday. The city has a brave show of Chinese flags in honour of it.

Messrs. Wiseman's are giving another of their popular dinner dances on Saturday next. Full particulars can be seen from our advertisement columns.

Today's return of communicable disease shows a fatal case of puerperal fever. Is it quite correct to include this in the category of "communicable" diseases?

Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth has been nominated a member of the Board of Arbitrators in connection with the resumption of Section I of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 107 and of Section D. of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 108.

The street, which commences between Nos. 466 and 472, Queen's Road West, and traverses a portion of Inland Lot No. 834 connecting Queen's Road West, with Clarence Street, and having a cul-de-sac terminating at the eastern boundary of Inland Lot No. 834, is to be known as "Chun Sing Street."

Another effort on behalf of the funds of the League will be made on November 1, when a grand vocal and instrumental concert is taking place at the Theatre Royal. Some well-known Hongkong amateurs are taking part, and the potted revuette "Chin-Chin, Hongkong" will form part of an attractive programme.

Mr. J. J. Kimo, of the firm of Messrs. Kimo Bros., London, who is at present in Singapore, has confirmed the story of "the biggest diamond robbery that has ever taken place." Diamonds to the value of \$65,000 vanished mysteriously from the B. I. S. "Merker" on the recent voyage between London and Colombo, and there is no clue as to the thief.

H.M. the King has not been advised to exercise his power of Ordinance to amend the law relating to the registration of births and deaths; the Ordinance to amend the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900; and the Ordinance to make provision for determining the date of the termination of the present war and for purposes connected therewith.

Saturday's Gazette contains a list of plants for sale by the Botanical and Forestry Dept. This will be of interest to our local gardeners. In former years the sale of plants was a part of the regular business of the Botanical Department, but in recent years owing to increase of work and shortage of staff the practice has fallen into abeyance. We understand its resuscitation has been brought about at the instance of the Horticultural Society.

Wanchai Road which is usually quiet, was noisy in the small hours of this morning with the continuous blowing of police whistles. It appears that a burglar was found in house No. 171, ground floor. The inmates, a lady and her amah raised the alarm. Willing helpers turned out but found that the bird had flown. He escaped through the back door and disappeared up the hillside.

DUTCH USE THREATS.

ANGRY BELGIAN DELEGATES.

The Belgian-Dutch Commission, which was to solve the vexed question of Belgian rights to cut a canal through Dutch Limburg and build such fortifications on the frontier to prevent another surprise attack on Liège, has made no progress. The Dutch delegates have returned to Holland to seek further instructions from their Government.

The Belgian delegates, in violent dispute with the Dutch at a sitting of the Commission dealing with the revision of their frontiers, decided to return to Brussels. At the last moment the French Foreign Office was able to dissuade them from withdrawing, pending a report from the Dutch Minister in London.

This report accuses the Belgians of constantly violating Dutch rights on the Scheldt. It points out that Holland will not grant any territorial concessions to Belgium, and that she will never permit the Scheldt to become the Dutch-Belgian frontier, because the present frontiers are the outcome of the historic development of Holland's positive right.

In answer to the Belgian demands, Holland replies that any attempt on the part of Belgium to enforce the proposed new boundaries will be regarded as a ground for war.—Exchange.

CHILDREN'S COLDS.

Why the child ren rank their little bodies in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure their colds with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A BIG CALENDAR.

The September and October Criminal Sessions opened in the Supreme Court this morning, with both Judges sitting. There are altogether 15 cases on the calendar and no less than 28 accused persons—27 Chinese and 1 Indian. Fifteen Chinese are indicted for robbery, one for wounding, one for assaulting with intent to maim, two for kidnapping, two for disobedience of orders of banishment and six Chinese and one Indian for murder.

BEFORE THE PUNISH JUDGE.

The first case tried before Mr. Justice Melbourne was that in which five Chinese—Man Wo, Tsang Wai, Tong Tak Piu, So Fat and Sin San—were charged with robbery and with attempting to wound one Lai Mok Choi and her son, with intent to disable, at Luk Chau, Lamma Island on July 9 last.

The prisoners pleaded "not guilty."

The following composed the jury: Messrs. G. E. Wilson, C. Wallace, C. H. Osmund, J. J. Lorrell, C. J. M. Pereira, C. F. de Carvalho and D. B. de Carvalho.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster prosecuted. The accused were undefended.

After outlining the case for the prosecution, Counsel read the statements made by the prisoners at the Police Station. All five men therein admitted boarding the vessel but denied that they went on board to rob or kill. While the first defendant admitted firing two shots he denied that he did so with the intent to wound or kill. The other four denied that they fired revolvers or that they had such weapons with them at all. All five men were agreed in one point only and that was that they asked the complainant to take them out to seize some opium. The woman refused and they took the boat away by force. Some one fired two shots in order to frighten the woman and her son. Counsel said that, as his Lordship would tell the jury, when five men board a boat in that fashion and someone opens fire, it does not matter who it was that did the shooting, all five were just as responsible if anyone was killed or wounded. Counsel also said that his case would be that all five accused had revolvers and these were thrown overboard when they sighted the Police.

Lai Mok Choi was then put into the witness box and said in reply to counsel that on the night of July 9 at about 11 o'clock, she and her family were asleep in their fishing boat at Apichau (near Aberdeen) when the defendants who were armed with revolvers came aboard and ransacked the boat stealing a jade bangle and some clothing. Someone in the boat tried to raise an alarm and the prisoners opened fire. Both witness and her son were shot at. Her son in his fright jumped overboard and swam ashore and gave the alarm. In the meantime the prisoners rowed the boat in the direction of Lamma Island where the Police launch met them and arrested all the prisoners. The case is proceeding.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

RETURN FROM BANISHMENT.

The Chief Justice had before him a Chinese named Leong So who was charged with unlawfully returning from banishment after having been sent away from Hongkong for life.

The accused pleaded "guilty."

The Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C. (Attorney-General) said the prisoner had been banished five times and had returned every time. On the last occasion, he was banished for life but was back in Hongkong before very many months had passed. He had served several terms of imprisonment in Hongkong for robbery and returning from banishment.

Addressing the accused, this Lordship said that the Police considered him an undesirable character and had him banished several times but he had persisted in coming back. He would now serve a long term of imprisonment—5 years. His Lordship said that after that term, he would certainly again be banished for life and if he returned again stronger measures will have to be taken.

ANOTHER BANISHMENT.

Wong Cheng Fook who is also charged with returning from banishment, claimed that he was born in Hongkong and was therefore a British subject.

His Lordship referred the case to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in order to ascertain the truth of the accused's statement.

ROBBERY IN A RESTAURANT.

The next case called was that in which a Chinese named Leong Sui was charged with committing robbery with violence at the Wa Yuen Restaurant No. 15 Des Voeux Road, together with others not in custody, on September 2, stealing \$710 in money and clothing, and stabbing two of the restaurant foks.

The Attorney-General said that the prisoner and several others, armed with revolvers and knives, entered the restaurant at closing hour on September 2 and after threatening to kill the inmates if they made a noise, ransacked the house and made a haul of \$710 in money and some clothing. Before leaving, they

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The B. & S. s. "Shantung," (Capt. Monkman) arrived from Canton this morning with no cargo.

The s.s. "Haitan" (Captain A. H. Stewart) arrived yesterday evening from Swatow, with a cargo of tea.

The N. Y. K. s.s. "Tamba Maru" (Capt. K. Itano) arrived this morning from Singapore with 534 tons of cargo.

The J.C.L. s.s. "Tibodas" (Captain J.D. van Buren Schele) arrived yesterday from Kuchinotsu with 1,500 tons of coal.

The O.S.K. s.s. "Soshu Maru" (Captain U. Toyota) arrived this morning from Amoy with 40 tons of cargo and 51 bags of mails.

The s.s. "Sunning" B. & S. (Capt. W. Benson) arrived yesterday evening from Amoy with 220 tons of general cargo, and 120 bags of mails.

The s.s. "Stanley Dollar" (Capt. J. McClement) Robert Dollar & Co. arrived this morning from Shanghai with 444 tons of general cargo.

The N.Y.K. s.s. "Toromaru" (Captain Matsushita) arrived yesterday evening from Singapore with 3,330 tons of cargo and mails from London.

DEPARTURES.

The B. & S. s. "Sunning," (Capt. Benson) left to-day at 4 p.m. for Canton.

The O. S. K. s.s. "Soshu Maru," Capt. Toyota, left at 2 p.m. to-day for Canton with a general cargo.

The N. Y. K. s.s. "Tamba Maru" (Capt. Itano) is leaving at 4 p.m. to-day for Yokohama via Shanghai with 200 tons of general cargo.

The J. M. & Co. s.s. "Cheong Shing," left at 2 p.m. to-day for Tientsin with 900 tons of general cargo, and 1 European passenger.

MAILS DUE.

The following mails are due in the course of the next few days:—From Shanghai and North China, per s.s. "Sunning," Oct. 20.

From the Straits per s.s. "Tosan Maru" and s.s. "Gregory," Oct. 20.

From the United States, Canada and the Philippine Islands, per s.s. "Empress of Japan," Oct. 22.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[Translated for the China Mail from the Wah Tai Yat Po.]

SHANGHAI, OCT. 19.

Ng Pui Foo, commander of northern troops, wired the Government that the recall of Wong Yip Tong would quiet Hunan province. Northern commanders are ordered to take defensive measures, but discreetly, so as not to precipitate trouble.

General Chu Shu Tsang goes to Urga to study the Mongolian situation.

Of the customs surplus, half will go towards paying troops and half kept for departmental expenses.

There is a rumour that a southern "squadron" has entered Amoy. The Hunan Tuchen is also said to have fled.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the U.S. Consulate from the Manila Observatory at 7 p.m. October 19.

Typhoon 110deg. Long. E. 16deg. Lat. N. moving W.

Typhoon near or over the Northern Ladrones or Mariana Islands moving NNW.

stabbed two of the foks who had attempted to give the alarm. Half an hour after the robbery, Sergeant Cooper saw the accused in Hollywood Road acting in a suspicious manner and arrested him. When searched, a pair of blood-stained socks was found in his coat pocket.

He was wearing a suit of clothes stolen from the restaurant at the time of his arrest and when these were removed, he was found to be wearing another suit underneath and there had blood stains on them.

From information received from the restaurant people later, the accused was paraded and identified as one of the robbers.

Evidence was then led and the case is proceeding.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

SATURDAY'S BAZAAR.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR OPENS FUNCTION.

The bazaar held in the Government House, on Saturday in aid of the Ministering Children's League, proved to be a successful affair. The grounds presented a very animated appearance with stalls laden with all sorts of dainty articles sprinkled all over the place. A large gathering responded to the combined appeal of the local branches of the League and a lot of money changed hands in record time and we are sure the receipts are as gratifying as in previous years. The credit of the success of the bazaar is due to Mrs. Gurner who, assisted by the many willing and enthusiastic well-known ladies of the Colony, pulled the strings through without a hitch. Many of these lady helpers together with some officers of the P.W.D. and the men of H.M.S. "Tamar" were at work from an early hour arranging the stalls and putting a finishing touch to the scheme of decorations, prior to the official opening of the function by H.E. the Governor at 2 p.m. This work had the willing assistance of officers of the P.W.D. and men of H.M.S. "Tamar."

At two o'clock approached the grounds began to fill, and the arrival of the Hongkong Defence Corps, led by their band, commanded by Lieut. A. O. Brown, enhanced the proceedings. His Excellency emerged from Government House, attended by Capt. McGrath, A.D.C., at the appointed hour, and was met by Commodore V. G. Gurner and Mrs. Gurner. His Excellency then received the salute of the Cadets, in whom he showed some interest.

Addressing the gathering, His Excellency said: "I have much pleasure in placing the grounds at the disposal of Mrs. Gurner and her friends, and I wish them every success. I now declare the bazaar open. His Excellency was then conducted round the bazaar by Mrs. Gurner and introduced to those in charge of the different stalls, making many purchases in the course of the afternoon.

The first things that met the eye were two tents which people were invited to enter in order to have their fortunes told by Mrs. Kilgour or Miss Matheson. Further along one saw the Military Stall, run by Mrs. Young, which seemed to make a specialty of handbags, but also had a quantity of doilies, ornaments and some Chinese antique ware. There was a Gold-fish Pond in connection with the Military Stall. Here, for ten cents, one was given an opportunity of throwing three ping-pong balls into the narrow neck of a bottle and those who succeeded were rewarded with a bottle containing a gold fish. Miss Moorhead and Miss Young, dressed as fishwives, were kept very busy attending to their patrons.

A feature of the Quarry Bay Stall, which was under the direction of Mrs. Chapman, was a splendid display of croquet work and flint work. The wicker things for children and the pretty bonnets also found ready purchasers. The Naval and Dockyard Stall was stocked with articles, almost all of which were produced by ladies connected with the Navy and by the sailors of the "Tamar." In this stall Mrs. Gurner had an excellent helper in Mrs. Vining. The Peak stall came in for a great deal of attention, for Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Mansfield had one of the best-filled stalls on the grounds.

The Little Sweet stall deserves special mention, for the toothsome delicacies it contained were collected by the little Misses Scott Hamilton and their brother Jack, who run the stall without assistance from adults. They were kept well engaged serving their numerous customers, making up parcels, etc. Mrs. Griffin, with a contingent from Kowloon, conducted a stall containing a variety of fancy articles. The Police were represented by a stall superintended by Mrs. Wolfe and containing some pretty children's dresses and a variety of lace articles. One of the most admired stalls on the grounds was that of the Victoria branch over which Mrs. Warren and several other ladies presided. It contained an excellent display of fancy articles artistically arranged.

For the Refreshment stall, a large portion of the ground had been set apart. Here Mrs. Montagu Harrison and Mrs. Joseph Taylor had nearly fifty helpers to superintend. The arrangements were admirable and the amateur waitresses, all of whom wore coloured silk aprons, were very quick in ministering to the needs of their patrons with dainty cakes and sweets, a great deal of which was turned out by the helpers themselves. Miss E. Johnson and Mrs. Chapman supervised the making of the tea; Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Chatham were in charge of the ice-cream; while Mrs. Koch presided over one cake-stall, and Mrs. Grimble and Mrs. Stockhouse over another. Chief Writer Duffing and Chief Writer Wain were at the "receipt of custom."

The branches of the League in the different girls' schools of the Colony were each represented by a stall, which obtained the almost undivided

attention of the very large gathering of Chinese present. St. Paul's Girls' School, under the direction of Miss Woo, made "a specialty of gentlemen's golf stockings." St. Stephen's Girls' School stall was about the best of the School efforts. It contained some handsome Chinese dolls—all heavily priced—as well as excellent specimens of embroidery and some Foochow lacquer work. The Diocesan Girls' School Stall, was furnished with work done by the present and past pupils. Miss Clarke and her staff ran the Bellios Public School stall.

The men of the "Tamar" and some of the R.M.L.I. provided the very necessary "fun of the fair," which helped to amuse the little folk and the bigger folk as well. First Writer Kinchen, at the chute, was one of the busiest men on the grounds. The "sky" kept everyone in a good humour owing to the antics of the sailors, dressed in clown's costumes. The "Lucky Well," where Mr. Reid managed affairs, was so freely patronised that it ran dry soon after four o'clock. One little tent from which a hoarse-voiced sailor was shouting invitations contained the Dancing Sailor, a "Jollyboy" operated by C. P. O. Spetigue. The Navy's "old salts," who had won the prize on Commodore Gurner's motor-car at the Peace procession, sauntered about the grounds in their picturesque costumes, making enough noise to attract everyone to the side-shows for which the Navy were responsible. Chief Writer Smith, Shipwright, and Chief Writer Smith, Shipwright, and Chief Writer Smith, Shipwright, were others who assisted in the side-shows.

THE RAFFLES.

Between five and six o'clock, the raffles arranged by the different stalls were drawn, with the following results:—
Military Stall.—Picture, "Lycium Ruse," painted by Lieut.-Col. Loring, won by H.E. the Governor; Jewels, won by the Rev. G. T. Walbridge; Doll's bed, won by Major Leslie-Smith.

Naval Stall.—Doll, won by Mrs. Gurner; rocking-horse, won by Master Hadden.

Police Stall.—Doll-in-swing, won by Mrs. Fletcher; boy doll, won by Miss Nolan.

Quarry Bay Stall.—1, Mrs. Hamer; 2, Miss E. Wong; 3, Mrs. Crawford; 4, Mrs. Stabb; 5, Mrs. Reid; 6, Mr. A. Henderson; 7, Lady Rees Davies.

Kowloon Stall.—Silk canoodle and petticoat, No. 45; shawl, No. 33; Baby-king doll, No. 87; doll given by Miss Ray, No. 69.

THE STALL HOLDERS.

The following is a list of the stall holders, in addition to whom a large number of children were pressed into service for selling sweets, flowers, etc., in the grounds.
Military Stall.—Mrs. Young, assisted by Mesdames Thursty Polham, Taylor, Greenaway, Loring, Gray, Oliver, Wellesley, Fish, (Crusoe) and Miss Holworthy.

Fish Pond.—The Misses Moorhead, Young and Elsie; Major Buck, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Cohen, Lieut. Colthurst and Q.M.S. White.

Naval Stall.—Mrs. Gurner, assisted by Mesdames Jenkins, Vining, Samson and Hazewood; the Misses Parker, Grew, Ho, Rodney, Gladys Brock and Hadden.

Peak Stall.—Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Mansfield, assisted by Mesdames Davidson, Lander, Ritchie, Dordwell and Butlin.

Victoria Stall.—Mrs. Arthur Warren, assisted by Mesdames Harris Walker, Paine, Nicholl, Headley, Fumaker, Young, Doss, Featherstone and Partington; the Misses Wallace and Woodcock.

Refreshment Stall.—Mrs. Montagu Harrison and Mrs. Joseph Taylor, assisted by Mesdames Chapman, Hill, Chatham, Koch, Johnson, Grimble, Stockhouse, Holborn, Lewis, Templeton, Lianawze, Pentreath, Lewis, S. Mason, Robinson, Cornaby, Syme Thomson, Carpenter, Hughes, McKenny, Evan Jones, W. H. Bell, Shenton, Arthur, Elsie, Digby and Hallifax; the Misses Johnson, G. Johnson, Grimble D. Grimble, Hall, Crow, Wallace, Gerling, Gurner, A. Dodwell, Bonnar and B. Sutton.

Sweet Stall.—The Misses Pamela Scott Harrison, Esme Scott Harrison, Alice Crockett, and Master Jack Hurston.

Police Stall.—Mrs. Wolfe, assisted by Mesdames Kent, Floyd, Gerard, Grant, and Davitt.

Kowloon Stall.—Mrs. Griffin, assisted by Mesdames Rosser, Riggs, Fleming, Gill, Robinson and White; and Miss Stone.

Quarry Bay Stall.—Mrs. Chapman, assisted by Mesdames Mitchell, Hill, Nelson, Reid and Dalziel.

St. Paul's School Stall.—Miss Woo, assisted by Miss Kotswall, Mrs. Ford, and the pupils.

St. Stephen's Girls' College Stall.—Miss Griffin, assisted by the Misses Hazeland, Middleton-Smith, Higgins, Elliott and Updell, and the staff.

Diocesan Girls' School Stall.—Miss Skipton, assisted by the Misses Jeffries, Ferguson Eon Wye, Allen and the pupils.

Bellios Public School Stall.—Miss Clarke, assisted by the staff.

SIDE-SHOWS.
Chute.—First Writer Kinchen, S. P. O. Kenwick, Yeung Hingol.

ALL-BRITISH FURNITURE.

HOME-GROWN TIMBER CHEAPER THAN FOREIGN.

Home-grown timber is beginning to enter more largely into the furniture industry.

Large supplies are available for manufacturers and builders. It is estimated that the Timber Supplies Department have 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 cubic feet of such wood available.

"Before the armistice," said an official, "a great deal of timber was bought against national emergency. When hostilities ceased it was offered back to the owners on terms to be mutually agreed. Some had been bought about two years and had not yet been felled. Not all the owners would take it back, and we had to go on with our contracts."

"Our policy has been to sell the timber and offer it to timber merchants as it lay. At present we are supplying industries all over the country. Nine-tenths of the timber used by them formerly came from abroad."

"We are still ready to help manufacturers who had themselves short. A lot of home-grown timber is being used in new houses. It is cheaper than foreign, and housing officials do not object to it."

"An industry is being developed for making furniture from home-grown hard woods—sweet chestnut, oak, beech, sycamore, and walnut."

"Also we are continuing to supply several million cubic feet for pit props. At Rowley (Derbyshire) we have just started felling and sawing about 250,000 cubic feet of hard wood the bulk of which is for making railway wagons. Soft woods are being cut extensively at Wool (Dorset), and at Wolsingham (Durham) and Netherby (Cumberland)."

Warren, P. O. Mann and P. O. Marshall.

The Shy.—Master-at-arms Lucas, Sergeant Ravenscroft, Sgt. Wells, Privates Kenyon, Burrows and Austin, R.M.

Lucky Well.—Master-at-arms Best, C. P. O. Deacon, Leading Vict-Ast. Daws.

Dancing Sailor.—C. P. O. Spetigue, Engine-Room Attendant Smith, and P. O. Easton.

"O.D. Sals."—Bugler Pengelly (Drummer), Private Jackson, R.M. (Admiral Drake), A. B. Palmer (Admiral Nelson), and Pte. Guy, R.M. (Drake sailor).

THE ENTERTAINMENT.

A variety entertainment was given in the hall-room commencing at about 8.30 p.m., and was attended by a very large gathering. Although the programme contained nothing very new to local residents, every item was warmly applauded by a well-pleased audience. In the first part, provided by the Victoria Branch, the talented pupils of Mrs. Harris Walker appeared. Special mention must be made of the Serpentine Dance by Miss Vyvienne Young, the Highland fling by Miss Winnie Lawson, and the Irish jig by the Misses Ruby and Rosebud Young.

The second portion of the programme was supplied by the Naval and Dockyard branch under the supervision of Mrs. Bentley, and provided the necessary levity of humour. For over an hour the audience was entertained with selections from "Aladdin," in which Mr. R. Bentley, in the character of "Widow Twankey," showed himself to be a very good comedian. Mention must also be made of the little "Hong-kong" mites, and Masters George and Searle, who sang a number about the Dockyard Police. Mrs. Rose acted as accompanist in the first half of the entertainment, and Mrs. Titman in the second.

The programme was as follows:—
Pau Dance.—Irene Nolan, Esie Rose.

Spanish Dance.—T. and C. Smith, A. Rose, I. Thornhill, J. Harris Walker and W. Lawson. Soloist: Beatrice Pennefather.

Serpentine Dance.—Vyvienne Young.

Irish Jig.—R. and B. Young, Highland Fling.—Winnie Lawson, Flower Ballet.—R. V. and G. Young, T. and C. Smith, W. Lawson, J. Wynne, P. Searle, J. Harris Walker, A. and E. Rose, M. Hanson, I. Thornhill, I. and M. Nolan, F. Heanley, Butterfly: Joyce Thornhill.

Song, "Roses of Picardy," Miss Brock and Chorus.

Song, "Katie," Miss V. Stanley, Duet, "I Want A Boy," Misses Brock and Rodney.

Song and Dance, "Wonderful Girls," Misses Brock and Rodney, and Master Bentley. Chorus: Misses G. Drew, J. Heard, B. Edwards, B. Budden, D. George, M. George, E. Allen, and Masters S. George and S. Searle.

Song, "Dockyard Police," Master George and Searle.

Song and Chorus, "Hongkong," The Misses Budden, Edwards, Heard, George and Brock.

Song, "Bells of St. Mary's," Miss Brock.

Song and Chorus, "Oh Freedom," Mr. R. Bentley and chorus.

MUTINY AT SOUTHAMPTON.

200 SOLDIERS ARRESTED.

There was a remarkable development on August 23 in the military situation at Southampton, where 200 soldiers of the 2/7 Warwick and 2/5 Gloucesters refused, the previous night, to embark. A battalion of the Sussex Regiment was motored over from Portsmouth, and with fixed bayonets and Lewis guns drew a cordon round the park in which the mutineers were bivouacked.

The Warwicks and Gloucesters were warned that they had one hour in which to submit. The mutineers were not intimidated by the show of force, and as at the end of the hour there was no submission the cordon closed in and the men were all arrested. They were shepherded into motor-lorries and taken to camp. A large crowd watched the proceedings.

The reason given by the Warwicks for refusal to embark was that they were destined for service in Russia. The Gloucesters had been told that they were destined for Egypt. They did not object to this, but out of sympathy with the Warwicks they refused to embark.

It is stated officially that there is no truth in the suggestion that a draft of the 2/5 Gloucesters and the 2/7 Warwicks were to be transferred from France to Russia. The official policy of sending none but volunteers to Russia is, it is declared, being faithfully adhered to. The Warwicks were to be sent to France and from thence to Turkey.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "TAMBA MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 27th October, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, October 20, 1919.

FIRST SIGHT OF LONDON.

SURPRISE OF GLOBE-TOUR CANADIAN GIRLS.

Six charming young Canadian girls, after a night's train travel from Scotland, stepped out of Euston Station and took their first view of the city of dreams—London.

They are the winners of a competition set by a Halifax (Nova Scotia) newspaper, their prize being a tour of Great Britain and France. The first thing they had to do was to get a taxi and hunt for a hotel. It was pouring, "but," said one of the girls, "we met a genial taxi-driver and got rooms at the first hotel we drove to—at least we got the option of rooms which would be vacant later in the day, so we got our luggage down and rested in the lounge till breakfast-time."

Although tired after missing a night in bed, they could not resist the call of London, and early in the morning they were out exploring the streets and shops.

"My! it isn't a bit what I thought, and the places have so many doors you find yourself going in again whichever way you come out," said one girl describing her first shopping expedition in London.

Scottish scenery and Scottish people charmed them, but London holds them spell-bound. "Fancy actually being in London," said one. "We have not been able to get out much to-day owing to the rain, but we want to visit two of your stores in Oxford-street this afternoon. They are very beautiful, but the prices—they are much higher than at home. We are now going to one of your theatres."

"Step off right foot first," read one of the party to herself, aloud, while ascending an escalator for the first time, and landed successfully with a bound both feet together.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE OPENING CRUISE of the above Club will take place on SATURDAY, 25th instant at the Club House, North Point.

The attendance of Members and friends is requested from 3 p.m. onwards.

R. E. MACDOUGALL, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, October 20, 1919.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A perfectly new Stylish WINTER OVERCOAT. Owner leaving for Singapore and wishes to sell at once. For particulars, inquire at CARLTON HOTEL OFFICE.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, October 20, 1919.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

CHRISTMAS PARCELS

per

S.S. "PRINZESSIN"

or

S.S. "KHIVA"

See Separate Advertisement.

For further information apply MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., 22 Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE Twin Screw

S.S. "PRINZESSIN"

will be despatched from Hongkong on or about:—

OCTOBER 29th.

(instead of as previously advertised). Taking THROUGH PASSENGERS & CARGO to

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

For Passage and Freight apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., 22 Des Voeux Road Central.

NOTICES.

WHETHER YOU ARE living in HONGKONG or any of the COAST PORTS you SAVE money by shopping at

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

who have ONLY ONE PRICE for each article.

Quality tells and you can always depend on LANE, CRAWFORD'S

GROCERIES

Highest Quality, Lowest Prices,

CEYLON TEA SHREDDED WHEAT BUTTER BEANS

Orange Pekoe 70c. per 1 lb. tin. Biscuits 25c. per pkt of 12. LAZENBY'S 60c. per 1 lb. tin.

PETIT POIS ASPARAGUS CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES

"Del Monte" Brand 35c. per tin. "ROYAL TASTE" 30 spears in tin 60c. per tin. AUSTRALIAN 50c. per 1 lb. tin.

STRAW-BERRIES

"Del Monte" 75c. per tin. KIPPERED HERRINGS Finest Scotch 70c. per 1 lb. tin. in Brown Vinegar 70c. per pint bottle.

CEREALS SALT

for table use 85c. per 1 lb. tin. BAKERS' CHOCOLATE unsweetened for cooking 80c. per 1 lb. pkt. WHITEBAIT NEW ZEALAND \$1 per 1 lb. tin.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 1322

NEW COLUMBIA RECORDS.

YOU SHOULD HAVE IN YOUR COLLECTION

A 5430 { "THAIS" Selections . . . Prince's Orch. "Tosca" Te Deum . . . Baritone & Chorus.

49350 "AVE MARIA" (Tenor) . . . Lazaro.

48649 "CARO NUMA" (Soprano) . . . Burvients.

7118 "HCSHEEN" . . . Clara But.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY., LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP) 16, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 1322

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR:

COLE, DODGE AND OLDSMOBILE CARS, FEDERAL TRUCKS-FISK TYRES,

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLES, ARROW, BRENNAN, JACOBSEN, MEITZ, RED WING,

ROBERTS, & VENT-SEVERIN MARINE ENGINES.

We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of Auto-Accessories and Motorboat Fittings.

MOTOR CAR STORAGE

Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision. Re-painting a specialty.

INQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED.

Call at our Motor Garage No. 7 Russell Street OR Phone 659.

EXQUISITE PERFUMERY AND

TOILET PREPARATIONS.

PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES ETC.

MODERATE PRICES.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 1877.

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

DINNER DANCE

ON

Saturday, 25th October, 1919.

DINNER \$1.00 DANCE \$1.00

Anyone entering the Dancing Room whether they wish to dance or not, MUST purchase a dance ticket.

Tables for DINNER may be booked. Our dancing room may be hired for private Dances, Masonic Banquets, Evening parties or any other Social Function. Apply to the Manager for terms.

O. B. BEER

PRODUCE OF MANILA.

THE PREMIER BEER

NOW ON THE MARKET.

STOCKED BY ALL

THE LEADING HOTELS & CLUBS

IN THE COLONY.

Price per Case 6 doz. Pints, duty paid \$16.50.

AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

Tel. No. 135. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &
SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"PRINCESS"	20th October	1st December	10th December
"KHIVA"	27th November	3rd December	13th December
"NOVARA"	7th December	8th January	17th January

For BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	12th November	29th November

For CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"JAPAN"	22nd October	13th November

For SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
"GREGORY APCAR"	21st Oct.	30th October (Kobe)
"DUNERA"	28th Oct.	28th October (Shanghai)
"NOVARA"	7th Nov.	21st November

Wireless on all steamers.
Parcels Messengers not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c., apply to:
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR PORT SAID.

S.S. "TENSUO MARU"

will be despatched on or about 17th October.

For Freight and Particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

MAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight & further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya

For JAVA PORTS

For JAPAN PORTS

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
CELEBRIS MARU Saturday, 6th November.
ALPS MARU End of November.

SENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

SUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Maniziles, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.
SEATTLE MARU Monday, 17th November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spono.
INDUS MARU Tuesday, 4th November.

SAIGON MARU Beginning of November.

SAIGON BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
SEISEN MARU Saturday, 1st November.
MADRAS MARU Middle of November.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.
AFRICA MARU Thursday, 13th November.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st & 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.
AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 28th October.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
KOSHU MARU Thursday, 23rd October.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing
Sailings and Rates from the Far East to all parts of the World, will
be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Other Offices: LUDGATE CIRCUIT, LONDON, &c.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STRAMERS	TO
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LUCHOW	Oct. 21, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Oct. 21, at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUANGCHOW	Oct. 22, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Oct. 23, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAKING	Oct. 23, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	YINCHOW	Oct. 25, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation, midships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STRAMERS	TO
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	TUESDAY, Oct. 21, Daylight
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	THURSDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 p.m.
SANDAEAN	KINSANG	FRIDAY, Oct. 24, at Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 p.m.

CEYLON LINE—This line has been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Ceylon
via Singapore and Penang.
Steamers from Ceylon, steaming via Straits and Hongkong to Japan,
occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light
and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

YANGTZE LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai,
sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets
are available for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bill of Lading
are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger
accommodation, midships, and through tickets to all ports in the Philippines.
HONGKONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at
Hohow when convenient.

SHANGHAI LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Shanghai by a steamer having
excellent accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitai, Jersilton, Labuan, Taiwan and
Lootai Hain.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and
Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
Under British Government Flag. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony
for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination, passports with their
Photographs and description entered therein.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

THE GENERAL MANAGERS
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"ICONIUM" About October 28.

"SEATTLE SPIRIT" About November 10.

"WHEATLAND" About November 11.

"ENDICOTT" About November 17.

"ELETON" About November 18.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" About November 27.

"ELDRIDGE" About December 7.

"EDMORE" About December 24.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"WEST HAVILAND" About November 10.

"WABAN" About November 15.

"CLOCKSON" About December 11.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong:

*SHINYO MARU 22,000 29th October.

*PERISA MARU 9,000 14th November.

KOREA MARU 20,000 28th November.

*SIBERIA MARU 20,000 28th November.

*NIPPON MARU 11,000 6th December.

TENYO MARU 22,000 18th December.

{From Kobe. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ARIACA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong:

BEIYO MARU 14,000 Nov. 4th.

KIYO MARU 17,500 Jan. 8th.

ANYO MARU 18,500

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

BANKER & CO.

WEST RIVER PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE SS "KONG NING" (Captain GOING), will leave the Sai Kong
Wharf (Connaught Road West) on October 26, for WUHOW via
West River Ports.

This Vessel has excellent European accommodation for First-class
passengers, and was built expressly for the West River trade, being fitted
with electric light and fans and is complete with every modern convenience.
An excellent table is provided.

Owing to the lack of hotel accommodation in Wuchow passengers taking
the round trip will be allowed to remain on board the vessel without extra
charge.

For freight and passage apply to—

BANKER & CO.,

1st Floor Hotel Mansions.

Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SONS,
Passenger Agents.

SHIPPING

C. P. O. S.

SAILINGS
HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STREAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

Steamers	From	Due
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Japan	Nov. 5	Nov. 26
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
"Montague"	Dec. 19	Jan. 19
Empress of Russia	Dec. 31	Jan. 19
Empress of Japan	Dec. 31	Jan. 21
Empress of Asia	Jan. 23	Feb. 9

Passage Rates Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Express of Russia	Express of Japan
18,400 Tons Reg.	Gold 6,000 Tons Reg.
Express of Asia	\$803.00 Montreal Reg.
18,400 Tons Reg.	Gold 6,143 Tons Reg.
	(Rates subject to change without notice.)

Registration for Passage for Season 1920 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage rates, sailings and reservations, apply to the General Agent, Passenger Dept., HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High, Ocean Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

HAITAN [Capt. A. H. Stewart] WEDNESDAY, 23rd October at Noon.

QUINNEBAUG [Capt. Medina] FRIDAY, 24th October at Noon.

SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S. S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,200 tons).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

November 4th, 1919. December 27th, 1919. November 22nd, 1919.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. B. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, The House Street. Tel. 1934.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, FORT ELIZABETH and CAPE

TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS on route and affording the Quickest Freight

Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st and 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, FORT ELIZABETH and CAPE

TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS on route and affording the Quickest Freight

Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Or to REISS & Co., Canton. General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"EUREYEDON" via Panama 30th October.

"EUREYEDON" via Panama 20th November.

"CITY OF NEWCASTLE" via Suez 30th November.

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR" via Panama 22nd December.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON. REISS & Co., CANTON.

MERCHANT SHIPBUILDING
SITUATION.

A Home paper says:

Examining the proposal to curtail
the naval shipbuilding programme
in the light of our merchant ship
requirements, it is obvious that the
practical cessation of warship build-
ing should enable us to expedite the
production of merchant shipping to
a material extent. Sir Herbert
Rowell and Mr. R. P. Houston,
M.P. as well as other prominent
British shipbuilders and shipowners
who are able to speak on the
subject with authority, have
shown clearly that the American
shipbuilding and shipping industries
are a competitor not to be
lightly regarded, and that it will
require the best efforts of which we
are capable if we are to retain our
position in the shipbuilding arena.

Undoubtedly, the stoppage of war-
ship building on the Clyde, the Tyne
and elsewhere, should prove an asset
in our attempts not only to overtake
the arrears of shipbuilding for British
owners but to accept contracts from
foreign owners to a much greater
extent than hitherto. It is not like-
ly that except for a very brief
period the change over from
warship to merchant shipbuilding
will cause any unemployment, as it
should be possible to absorb all the
displaced labour in a very short space
of time. Whether the "National"

yards which are now offered for sale,
apparently on any terms which can
be obtained, can be worked into a
merchant shipbuilding programme
is, to say the least of it, doubtful;
but probably an attempt will be
made by private enterprise to partially
atone—by utilising the yards—for
this colossal Government error.
Some weeks must of course elapse
before the situation created by the
present hurried decision of the
Government is clear. It is a some-
what clever move by the politicians
to associate their zeal for financial
economy with an eleven hour ex-
pression of their desire to expedite
merchant shipbuilding, but this kind
of thing will not of course deceive
those who have kept in touch with
the trend of recent events.

One thing, however, must receive
the attention of the British ship-
building industry. If this latest
move on the part of the
Government is, as our London
correspondent suggests, to be in any
sense a cloak for a resumption of
Government control over mer-
chant shipbuilding, it must be
resisted with all the energy of which
the industry is capable. The knowl-
edge of what happened while ship-
building was bound by Government
shackles is too recent to permit any
trifling with a situation which con-
tains even the possibility of a
resumption by the Government of
any kind of power to crib, cabin
and confine the operations of this
great industry. On the general
question of the supply of mer-
chant shipping, it is satisfactory
to learn that the last batch of forty
steamers which were taken over by
Lord Inchcape from the Government
for disposal among shipowners have
now all been allotted. The policy
adopted by Lord Inchcape and those
associated with him has involved a
very large sum of money, probably
about thirty millions sterling, and the
fact that all these vessels have been
readily absorbed by the industry in-
dicates a spirit of enterprise by British
shipowners which is just what might
have been expected. If the twin
industries of shipping and shipbuild-
ing can be left to work out their own
salvation without any interference
from the Government, they will have
a far better chance of combating the
very formidable competition which
will have to be faced during the next
few years than by any kind of grand-
motherly legislation such as some
theorists would like to see imposed
upon them.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

STREUTHERS AND DIXON (INC).

From SEATTLE, Etc.

THE American Steamship,

"STANLEY."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby notified that all the
Cargo will be landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd. where delivery may
be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the
goods have left the God

HOPPER

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.
SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
PRINZESSIN KHIWA NOVAKA	30th Oct. over 1st November 7th December	1st December 3rd December 8th January	10th December 13th December 17th January

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	12th November	29th November

FOR CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due Calcutta about
JAPAN	22nd October	13th November

SAILINGS ALSO TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due Yokohama about
GREGORY APCAR DUNERA NOVAKA	31st Oct. 24th Oct. 7th Nov.	28th October (Shanghai). 31st November

Tickets interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co. (via Panama) or by Orient Company.
Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in the afternoon P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steerage and sleeping dates are liable to be altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in a Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For further information, please apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
via Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1116. 25, Wing Woe Street, Central.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
SUWA MARU (Omitting Manila) ... Saturday, 1st Nov., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.
KAGA MARU ... Friday, 21st October, at Noon.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 25th October, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th November, at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Marmora, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.
TOKIWA MARU ... Middle of November.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
SHINRYU MARU ... Monday, 20th October.
TENSIN MARU ... End of October.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
KANAGAWA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd November.
JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd November, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam, etc.).
DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam) Saturday, 25th October.
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Thursday, 30th October.
For further information apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 202 & 203.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 300 feet long.
Town Office: 48, COMMERCE ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyard: Sham-Sai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.
WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR PERMIT TO APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Shingo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 25th October.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Perla Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 10th November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 25th Nov., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yenewala	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 2nd Dec., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co.	On 4th November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 22nd November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	About 28th Oct.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	On 13th Nov.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	On 1st Nov., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	On 25th November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	On 19th Oct.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	On 13th Nov.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	On 1st Nov., at 11 a.m.
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San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	On 1st Nov., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	On 25th November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	On 19th Oct.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	On 13th Nov.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	On 1st Nov., at 11 a.m.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	On 25th November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama	Yokohama S.S. Co.	On 19th Oct.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Yokohama		

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE
BRIDAGE.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

At the V.R.C. bath on Saturday afternoon, the third annual aquatic sports of the St. John Ambulance Brigade was successfully held. The attendance was poor, and it was regretfully observed that divisional members did not turn up. Among those present were Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ralphs, Dr. Koch, Mr. Ho Kwong, Mr. R. A. Gubbay, Mr. Tanner (Superintendent of Queen's College Division), Mr. G. Nightingale and Mr. A. T. Hamilton.

There were fifteen events on the programme, two of which were open, one to V.R.C. members and the other to the Army and Navy. The latter race did not take place there being no competitors present. Many useful swimmers were observed. A young boy Leung Tit Sang of the Saiyungpun Division is very promising. Douglas Laing was present. Ko King Fan, the champion of the day, was a fine swimmer. The Brigade Team Race, poorly represented, the Y.M.C.A. and Victoria divisions were unable to raise a team. The Queen's College division was picked as the likely winner, but the Saiyungpun team won. A rather novel event was the life saving competition, for which a large challenge cup was presented by Sir Robert Ho Tung. A wooden dummy was thrown into the centre of the bath, and the competitors were required to dive in for it, and to bring it back to the starting point, with the face of the dummy upwards. Ko King Fan was the quickest of all. Leung Tit Sang the young boy, also entered, but the weight of the dummy was too much for him.

The many valuable prizes were distributed by Mrs. Ralphs. Mr. Tanner said that Mrs. Ralphs took great interest in sports. She was the adjutant of the Nursing Section of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. He would like to thank all the donors of prizes. The Committee of the V.R.C. for the kind loan of the premises, Mr. Morris for making arrangements, and Mr. Ho Kwong for generous support.

The prizes were then distributed and Mrs. Ralphs received a beautiful bouquet from the hands of Mr. Tanner. Three cheers and a "tiger" for Mrs. Ralphs ended another season's meeting. The champion of the day was Ko King Fan, who received a gold medal presented by Mr. Ralphs. The champion division was the highest points, was Queen's College. The following are the results:

Gracful Swimming (open) 1. Leung Tit Sang, 2. D. Laing, 3. Ko King Fan.

100 yards Breast Stroke (Championship) 1. Leung Tit Sang, 2. D. Laing, 3. Ko King Fan.

50 yards Breast Stroke (Group 2) 1. So Tse Keung, 2. Tse Tsz Yui, 3. Leung Tit Sang.

Bridge Team Race (Challenge Cup presented by Sir Ellis Kadoorie) 1. Saiyungpun Division.

2. Queen's College Division.

High Dive (Championship) 1. G. A. V. Hall, 2. D. Laing, 3. Ko King Fan.

50 yards "Any stroke" race. (Cup presented by Chan Chau Lam Esq.) 1. Chan Hin Mi, 2. Leung Oi Sang, 3. Leung Si Sang.

Life Saving Competition (Challenge Cup presented by Sir Robert Ho Tung) 1. Ko King Fan, 2. So Tse Keung, 3. Li Chun Hung.

Long Plunge (Championship) 1. W. Hall, 2. D. Laing.

Long Plunge (Group 2) 1. So Tse Keung, 2. Leung Oi Sang, 3. Chan Hin Mi.

Swimming under Water 1. Ko King Fan, 2. Leung Si Sang, 3. Leung Tit Sang.

Bridge Championship Race 100 yards. (Challenge Cup presented by Messrs. Ho Bros.) Winner to receive gold medal presented by E. Ralphs Esq.

1. D. Laing.

2. Ko King Fan.

3. Leung Tit Sang.

Diving for plates.

1. Ko King Fan.

2. So Tse Keung.

3. Leung Si Sang.

Consolation Race, 50 yards. Open to competitors who have not won a prize.

1. Ko King Fan.

100 yards Handicap open to V.R.C. members.

1. Mr. F. M. Cruz.

2. Mr. D. Lyon.

The following were the officials: General Committee: Mr. E. Ralphs, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Messrs. A. Morris, B. Tanner, J. C. Finch and Kong Kifai.

Working Committee: Messrs. A. Morris, So Shiu-on, Kong Kifai and W. W. Fox.

Judges: Messrs. Ho Kwong, J. C. Fletcher, E. Tanner, W. Kay and Dr. W. V. M. Koch.

Referee: Mr. E. Ralphs.

Starters: Messrs. A. T. Hamilton, J. Ralston, C. Mycock and J. C. Finch.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. Morris.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Ho Kwong.

AN AID TO DIGESTION.

WHEN you have a fullness and weight in the stomach after eating you may know that you have eaten too much, and should take one of Chamberlain's Tablets to all your digestion. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPORTS

CRICKET.

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

CRAIGENGOWER DEFEAT
HONGKONG C.C.

The Craigenower Club scored a very creditable victory, on Saturday, against the Hongkong Club, thanks solely to some very free hitting by Omar and Goldenberg. Seven Craigenower wickets had fallen for 103 runs when Omar went in and converted the prospect of defeat into a victory. In this task he was helped by Sousa, who played with great steadiness, and by Goldenberg, who hit out at everything during the short time he was at the wickets. Craigenower won by two wickets. Scores:—

HONGKONG C.C.			
E. W. Day, c. Jex, b. Wittchell	45		
E. J. R. Mitchell, b. Wittchell	34		
C. Blaker, b. Wittchell	19		
P. de Paravacini, c. Sousa, b. Abbas	19		
N. A. Brand, c. Omar, b. Wittchell	1		
J. D. Humphreys, not out	20		
A. Burnie, c. Thompson, b. Omar	21		
P. Jacks, run out	8		
Extras	5		

Total (for 7 wickets declared).....161

H. E. Hollands, A. K. Mackenzie and F. Sutton, did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Omar	11	1	31
Abbas	19	0	72
Wittchell	14	1	45

CRAIGENGOWER.

R. C. Wittchell, c. b. Day	13		
D. M. Goodall, c. b. Burnie	22		
F. G. Thompson, c. Day, b. Paravacini	7		
D. W. Bendbury, b. Burnie	16		
R. Basa, c. Paravacini, b. Humphreys	7		
M. H. Abbas, b. Humphreys	10		
C. Kennedy, b. Brand	46		
U. Omar, not out	13		
A. Sousa, b. w. Paravacini	11		
A. Goldenberg, not out	11		
S. Jex, did not bat	0		
Extras	13		

Total (for 8 wickets).....164

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Day	14	3	44
Paravacini	8	1	45
Burnie	6	3	9
Humphreys	5	0	29
Brand	5	0	20

STAFF AND DEPTS. V. C.R.C.

Some good batting was witnessed in this match played on the Causeway Bay ground. Major Bowen, Lt. Col. Colas, Ng Sze Kwong and G. Lee distinguished themselves, though the last named gave more than one catch. Colas and Ng Sze Kwong batted extremely well. The match was drawn. Scores:—

STAFF AND DEPARTMENT.			
Col. Humphrey, c. b. Yew Man Tsun	11		
Cpl. Horrocks, b. Lai	8		
Lt. Cavanagh, c. b. Yew Man Tsun	2		
Cpl. Connor, c. Wei, b. Un Hew Fan	26		
Major Bowen, c. Yew, b. Lee	42		
Lt. Col. Colas, c. Wang, b. Lee	48		
Capt. Burdell, c. b. Lee	16		
Lt. Col. Elbarby, c. Lee, b. Yew	1		
Sergt. Scouler, c. Wei, b. Lee	15		
Cpl. Gianni, not out	13		
Pte. Rhodes, did not bat	0		
Extras	43		

Total (for 9 wickets).....182

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Lai Yim To	9	0	40
Yew Man Tsun	15	1	54
Un Hew Fan	7	0	30
Ng Sze Kwong	5	2	7
Geo. Lee	9	0	32

C.R.C.

C. Chua, run out	0		
Un Hew Fan, b. Cavanagh	0		
Ng Sze Kwong, c. Brown, b. Cavanagh	56		
G. Lee, c. b. Cavanagh	57		
Lai Yim To, b. Connor	8		
J. Wong, run out	7		
Wei Lee San, b. Cavanagh	2		
Yew Man Tsun, not out	3		
Yew Man Hon, not out	5		

Total (for 7 wickets).....138

To Man Pan and C. F. Lee, did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Cpl. Connor	13	3	42
Lt. Cavanagh	10	1	31
Brown	5	0	36
Rhodes	4	0	32

KOWLOON DEFEAT THE
INDIANS.

Kowloon gave the Indians (who were not as strongly represented as they should have been) a tremendous leather-hunting at Kowloon on Saturday. Claxton carried out his bat till the innings was declared, and did not give a semblance of a chance. Kowloon won by 155 runs. Scores:—

K.C.C.			
J. P. Robinson, c. b. A. A. Rumjahn	35		
A. A. Claxton, not out	107		
B. D. Evans, c. Partabrai, b. Arculli	21		
E. I. Braga, b. S. A. Ismail	1		
I. Braga, c. Moosdeen, b. Ismail	1		
C. I. Stapleton, hit wicket, b. Ismail	1		

Total (for 8 wickets declared).....169

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Hastings	13	4	28
File	9	0	37
Kennett	6	0	38
Robinson	6	0	29
Hake	7	0	30

ROYAL NAVY.

The Royal Navy made their first appearance this season on Saturday, when they were opposed to a strong team representing the R.E. and Indian Army. The chief features of the match were the batting of Major Greenwood and the Rev. F. G. B. Hastings on their respective sides.

The former went in first and was not out when the innings was declared closed at the fall of the eighth wicket. The Naval Chaplain played such good cricket that the Navy will have increased cause to regret his approaching departure for Home.

The match ended in a draw. Scores:—

R.E. AND INDIAN ARMY.			
Captain Gray, b. File	14		
Major Greenwood, not out	78		
Major Edwards, c. Crocker, b. File	21		
Capt. Murray, c. Elliott, b. Robinson	28		
Lt. Col. Taylor, b. Hastings	7		
C.S.M. Heath, b. Hastings	0		
Lt. Carey, b. Hake	1		
Lt. McConnell, run out	4		
Q.M.S. White, b. Hake	0		
Corpl. Jeall, not out	7		
Extras	9		

Total (for 8 wickets declared).....169

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Hastings	13	4	28
File	9	0	37
Kennett	6	0	38
Robinson	6	0	29
Hake	7	0	30

ROYAL NAVY.

Paym. Lt. Commdr. Holborn, b. Edwards 14 | | || Mr. Kennett, b. White | 3 | | |
Paym. Lt. Robinson, c. Greenwood	25		
Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, not out	59		
Private Elliott, b. w. b. Jeall	1		
S. B. S. Crocker, b. Edwards	1		

Total (for 8 wickets declared).....169

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Hastings	13	4	28
File	9	0	37
Kennett	6	0	38
Robinson	6	0	29
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S. B. S. Crocker, b. Edwards	1		

Total (for 8 wickets declared).....169

BURNT AT SEA.

WEST AFRICAN LINER LOST.

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

Messrs. Elder Dempster received the following cable from Accra:—

"Steamer 'Nembo' burning and abandoned. Impossible to save ship. All the crew and passengers saved."

The Nembo, which was a steel vessel of 3,855 tons, built in 1902, was on a voyage from New York to West African coast ports. She left Seconchi, according to the last report, on August 8. The crew are on their way home.

A. el-Arculli, run out 6 | | || S. H. Ismail, run out | 2 | | |
A. H. Rumjahn, c. and b. Cobb	1		
A. A. Rumjahn, b. Evans	1		
S. A. Ismail, c. E. L. Braga, b. Cobb	9		
E. Moosdeen, c. Evans, b. Cobb	4		
G. D. Earde, std. Braga, b. Cobb	10		
S. D. Ismail, c. Braga, b. Cobb	14		
G. Partabrai, c. Evans, b. Cobb	2		
R. Nazarin, c. Carr, b. Cobb	6		
E. Sadick, not out	0		
Extras	5		

Total (for 6 wickets).....129

Singalman Stock, A. B. Andrews, and Surgeon-Lieut. Fridham, did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Edwards	13	0	51
White	6	0	30
Jeall	4	0	18
Gray	4	0	11
Murray	2	0	8
Greenaway	2	0	11

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS.

A. B. Stewart beat Dr. Lindsay Woods, 2 and 1.

Major Leslie Smith beat G. Davidson, 7 and 5.

Lieut. Col. Coles beat G. S. Archbutt, 4 and 2.

S. H. Dodwell beat N. L. Smith, at the 19th hole.

The first-named match was the best of the day, both men being in good form. Lindsay Woods fought very hard, but Stewart played better than he has yet done in the competition, and after this exhibition is the favourite. Major Leslie Smith had no difficulty in disposing of Davidson and played a steady game all through. Archbutt started well and was out in 35, but his opponent was playing very steadily and giving nothing away, while Archbutt made a number of mistakes in the home nine.

Dodwell was 4 down at the 10th, and looked as if well beaten, but his opponent lost his nerve and, though Smith was downy one and had a nine inch putt for a half at the 19th, he failed to snatch his opportunities and the more experienced match player won the tie.

The semi-final to be played next week is:—

A. B. Stewart v. Major Leslie Smith.

Lieut. Col. Coles v. S. H. Dodwell.

A few years ago Stewart and Dodwell contested the final, and we have again a possibility of seeing this repeated.

THE CLUB DEFEATS ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The Hongkong F.C. making their first appearance this season, on Saturday, in a friendly match against St. Joseph's College, won a closely contested game by one goal to nil. Neither side was at full strength, but the contest lacked nothing in vigour. The Club were the stronger team. Their forwards looked like scoring a good many times, and were only prevented from doing so by the College defence bunching up in front of their goal.

The only goal in the match was scored by Stewart in the second half. Sousa, who was defending his charge very well, stopped a shot from Reichelmann, but, instead of kicking the ball clear, threw it out to Stewart's feet, and that player put in a hot shot that gave the goalkeeper no chance.

The game strength can look forward to the coming League season with confidence. The College have reason to be proud of their prowess.

NAVY DEFEAT KOWLOON.

A strong Navy team defeated the Kowloon F.C. by three goals to one. The Navy forwards proved to be fine players, especially the two outside men, who had to be constantly watched.

In the first half the Navy did most of the attacking, and Jackson and Wheeler, the Kowloon backs were hard put to it to keep their goal intact. After a series of incursions, the sailors' right wing scored a beautiful goal.

After the interval, Kowloon equalised with a fine shot from Mitchell, the new centre half. The Kowloon forward lost several other opportunities owing to erratic shooting, this being a department in which they should try to improve. Neil scored the Navy's second goal, and an accurate centre from the left wing enabled the centre-forward to put in a hot shot at close range, the Sailors thus winning by three goals to nil.

Result (with corrected times):—

1st Half (sc) 12. 41. 03

2nd Half (sc) 12. 41. 16

Alisa | | ||

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued From Page 1.)

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE LOSSES.

LONDON, October 17. A tailed return of British merchant shipping losses during the war shows that the total gross tonnage destroyed was 7,759,000, the vessels numbering 2,479. The lives lost numbered 14,287. Submarines were almost entirely responsible.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, October 17. Viscount Portman is dead, at the age of 90.
H. B. Irving, the actor-manager, is dead, aged 49. His father was Sir Henry Irving.

MORE LABOUR TROUBLE.

LONDON, October 17. A ballot of ironfounders has rejected an agreement negotiated with the employers. The result is a serious blow to the engineering trades which depend on castings from the foundries, and will lead to further serious unemployment.

SPEECH BY PREMIER.

LONDON, Oct. 17. The Prime Minister visited the Hadfields works at Sheffield and in a speech emphasised the equal necessity for exercising economy and increasing production. The test question whereby the government would stand or fall was whether, viewing matters broadly, the government could do more to save the temporary expenditure which had marked the transition from war to peace without imperilling greater and more permanent interests. He pointed out that the permanent expenditure must remain far higher than it was before the war owing to increased interest, amortisation, and the pay of those increased in all forms of state service. The broad subsidy must soon disappear.
The delay in signing a peace treaty with Turkey was attributable to the fact that it was unknown whether America was going to share the burdens of civilisation outside the United States. He was rather pleased that the Americans were brought face to face with this, because some Americans used to accuse the great grabbing British Empire of getting a piece of land at every available opportunity. He thought Americans now realised that Britain was undertaking a great civilising duty at a great cost to ourselves. It was a task and a mission that providence had sent us and which we were discharging in various parts of the world. He begged the men of our kith and kin in America to join in that task, otherwise he did not know what was going to happen to parts of the Turkish Empire.
Neither we nor France could undertake it all. People who had been living in the shadow of a great tyrant for centuries were appealing with uplifted hands to America to come and help protect them. He hoped the appeal would not be in vain. We were undertaking a similar responsibility ourselves and found we were approaching the limit of our strength. "It would be unwise for us to go further. It would be the height of unwise for us to divert until the Turkish problem was settled. It was vital to the British Empire and to the world that it be settled properly and promptly." By December 31 93 per cent. of our conscripted soldiers would have been returned to their homes and by the time the conscript act expired there would not be a single conscript who had not returned home. Alluding to the criticism of the government, Mr. Lloyd George in conclusion said he had often seen in the roadway the notice "Please slacken reins ascending hill." He wished they would treat their Ministers as they treated horses. When the government was going uphill there were men pulling and prodding and kicking. Let them slacken the reins. The burden was heavy, the road steep. It needed all the muscle, brain, and inspiration obtainable from their fellowmen and from above to enable one to keep up and carry the weight. (Cheers.)

COMPANY MEETING.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON AND CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held this morning at the Hongkong Hotel, Mr. H. Humphreys presiding. The others present were Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. J. Scott Harston (Directors), Messrs. W. Morley, W. Muskett, J. M. Wong, G. Rapp, J. D. Humphreys, C. W. Byers, F. Maitland, E. W. Chappin and J. A. Tarrant (Secretary).

The chairman said:—Gentlemen—This meeting has been convened for the purpose of adopting the New Articles of Association, which have been advertised for the past week as open to your inspection. All new clauses, and such portions of old clauses as have been amended, are underlined in red ink. I propose to refrain from making any detailed reference to such changes as have been made with a view to bringing the articles up to date, as no reasonable shareholder can take exception thereto; and to confine my remarks to such changes as affect the management of the accounts of the Company. I will now deal with these latter alterations.

It is proposed to convert the Advisory Board or Consulting Committee into a Directorate with amplified powers. The fees to be paid to such Directorate will be \$1,000 more per annum than those for some time past paid to the Consulting Committee.
It is also proposed to increase the commission of the London Agency of the Company from 2½ per cent. to 3½ per cent. The London agents have repeatedly asked the general managers to take steps to ameliorate their position, which, during the past three years, has been an exceedingly unhappy one, as they have found that, owing to the closing down of several of the Company's branches, their interests are fewer, and their expenses in the way of rent, taxes and wages much higher. In view of the fact that the Company's agents in America and Australia charge a higher commission than the contemplated increase above referred to viz. 5 per cent. for their services, I do not think it can reasonably be contended that the

increase sought to be made is excessive.

In addition, it is proposed to increase salary of the general managers by \$400 a month, and also to increase their commission on net profits in excess of \$100,000, that is to say the last mentioned increase will only take effect if the net profits exceed that figure. The average net profits for the past ten years have been under \$80,000, so that, in fixing upon the figure \$100,000 as the starting point for any increased commission, a somewhat high standard has been set up. With regard to the increase of \$400 per month in the general managers' salary, it must be borne in mind that the general managers have never received any addition to their remuneration, although during the past twenty years the cost of living has doubled and the salaries of the Company's staff are twice what they were twenty years ago. I may add, by way of contrast, that the auditors' remuneration has been increased three times during the period in question. I would further remark that there are nearly always two members of the general managers' joint remuneration on its present basis barely exceeds that of some of the heads of the Company's various departments, which is surely an unenviable position for the executive heads of any company controlling a large staff. The business of the Company is one that requires a considerable knowledge of four different trades; it is one which requires many years' training before a man can become a competent general manager; and it is also one involving considerable hard work, thought, worry and at times anxiety. The general managers do not however come before the shareholders as "ad misericordiam."

Their claim that, by their personal actions in the past, they have saved the situation financially on more than one occasion; that they have made substantial profits for the Company, by placing on the market new and well paying proprietary medicines and mineral waters of their own inception and by the negotiation of leases, the increased profit on which alone, will more than pay for the remuneration and commission of the

STREET GAMBLING.

TO BE MORE SEVERELY DEALT WITH.

A number of street gamblers were brought up before Mr. Smith this morning and each was fined \$3 or 7 days. Inspector Brazil said that among other complainants, a letter had been received from Mr. Shelton Hooper complaining of the continual disturbance caused by street gamblers. They were many cases recently and each of the gamblers was fined \$2. He did not think it had much effect on them. He asked his Worship to deal with such cases more seriously.

AN INSOLENT HOUSE-BOY.

A house-boy employed by Mrs. Silva living at Villa Camoes, was charged this morning before Mr. Lindell with unlawfully disobeying the orders of his mistress.
Mrs. Silva giving evidence said that the defendant had been in her employment for six months, at \$8 a month. On Saturday morning he asked Mrs. Silva for an advance of \$5, but she refused it as she knew he intended to leave. On Sunday morning, she rang the bell, but nobody answered it. Witness went to the servants' quarters and found defendant lying on a bed. She asked him why he didn't answer the bell, but he said he wanted to leave and demanded his wages. Witness then telephoned to the Police and he was arrested. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10 or 14 days.

OPIUM POSSESSION.

A man was charged this morning before Mr. Lindell with the unlawful possession of 76 tael of raw opium. Defendant said the opium belonged to a friend who instructed him to keep it for him. He was fined \$600 or five months.

SIAM PRINCE'S BOSTON ACCENT.

To continue his education a nephew of the King of Siam, Prince Arisith Arma, landed at Liverpool from the U.S. The Prince is only 14, but has already been studying for two years in Boston, and has a slight American accent. No school has yet been chosen for him. The King of Siam, when he came to England to be educated, was put under the tutelage of Mr. Basil Thomson. He subsequently went to Sandhurst and then to Oxford. When the late King visited England in 1897 of his sons were being educated in England.

The total amount received at the Ministering Children's League Bazaar on Saturday last was \$10,490.05. Mrs. Gurner requests that any outstanding amounts may be sent to her, addressed H. M. S. Tamar, as early as possible, so that the Bazaar accounts may be closed and the details published.

SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE.

DON'T doctor your blood for rheumatism. Use an external application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. In a few days it will get you out into the sunshine, then Nature will restore this rich red blood to your veins and soon rid the system of this troublesome disease. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

general managers for the next thirteen years. Apart from the foregoing lease profits (which as stated will be recurrent for many years to come) and trading profits (which it is hoped will increase as time goes on) the general managers have during the past twenty years made for the Company \$101,808 on sales of properties bought by them; they have with two exceptions purchased or built all the properties occupied by the Company in Hongkong and Canton, and these properties are to-day worth very much more than the figure they stand at in the Company's books.

It is only necessary, in my opinion, to refer to one more subject viz. the contemplated alteration of the end of the financial year from December 31 to October 31. This change is desirable for the purpose of facilitating and expediting stock taking and auditing, and should enable us to hold our annual meetings in February instead of in May.

I have no further remarks to make and therefore propose—that the new articles already approved by this meeting, and for the purpose of identification, subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of Association for the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.
Seconded by Mr. F. Maitland. Carried.
That was all the business.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AIR FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, October 16th. In spite of the enormous difficulties of the flight to Australia, four machines have entered for the Australian Government's prize for the flight from Britain to Australia in 30 days.

The competition is under the control of the Royal Aero Club. The competitors are Capt. Matthews, who is announced to start on October 29th, flying on a Sopwith similar to Mr. Hawker's trans-Atlantic "bus," Capt. Howell, on a Martinsyde capable of a speed of 100 miles per hour, and Lieutenant Douglas, on an Alliance Machine claimed to be capable of a flight of 4,000 thousand miles, with a powerful wireless.

The fourth is a very large Blackburn aeroplane, with wireless, under the navigation of Capt. Wilkins, with whom are two pilots and one engineer. Captain Wilkins is the well-known Polar explorer, who was second in command of the Stefansson Expedition.
The Australian Government is despatching a steamer with wireless to patrol the ocean between Timor and Port Darwin, with a view picking up the aviators' wireless messages.

These British aviators are embarking on the world's greatest aerial adventure, and their progress will be watched breathlessly in both hemispheres, owing to the very rigorous nature of the test of physical and mechanical endurance especially between India and Australia as the flight from Java onwards, 1750 miles, is alone comparable to the severity of the trans-Atlantic flight.

The British and the Commonwealth Governments have done their utmost to lessen the risks arranged stopping places for supplies of fuel, and surveyed the route.

Although the competitors have been warned that the route is largely not ready, they have decided on an immediate attempt, gallantly accepting the risks of flight over a route involving regions of the rugged volcanic islands, and the jungle swamps of Burma, the Malay Peninsula, and the Dutch East Indies.
The Air Ministry has advised the competitors to convert the aeroplanes into seaplanes at Calcutta.

LLOYD GEORGE'S APPEAL TO THE NATION.

LONDON, October 16th. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Sheffield, made an eloquent appeal to the nation to settle down to work in earnest to increase production.
The National debt before the war was £245,000,000; to-day it was nearly £300,000,000.

The whole nation had to bear heavier burdens than ever before. The labouring classes had higher wages and shorter hours as well as a better standard of living than ever before.

They dreaded the return to pre-war conditions. There was only one mode of escape from that; they must increase the National income by increasing National production. That was the urgent need of the day in this country and every other country.

The preparation of the spirit of war was fatal to industry. The worst was over, and he could see symptoms, even in the most desperate areas, of coming peace.

To secure production we must have everybody working with good will. To secure good-will, there must be confidence. Capital must have confidence that its enterprise will be fairly remunerated. Labour must feel confident that it will share the rewards of prosperity, and feel that it is a real partner in the business.

Referring to Germany, he said that it was not a British habit to nag, harry, insult and trample down a beaten foe, who acknowledged defeat. As long as Germany conformed to the conditions laid down in the peace terms we must give the enemy a fair chance to lead a decent, peaceable, and honourable existence. This was to the interest of the whole world, not merely to Germany.

He concluded by urging the imperative need of a good understanding between Capital and Labour, towards which the Government could do but little.
The Premier emphasised the necessity for a greater industrial use of machinery, also electricity.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 16th. Silver is quoted at 63-16d. spot and 62-5-16d. steady. The market is steady.

RED ARMY SURROUNDED.

LONDON, October 16th. The Times correspondent on the Eastern front telegraphed on October 12th, that the Red Army in Eastern Turkistan was surrounded and compelled to surrender unconditionally.
The prisoners numbered 33,000.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S ADVANCE.

LONDON, October 16th. The latest authoritative news regarding South Russia shows that General Denikin's extreme left has taken Chernogor, and is advancing northward along the east of the Dnieper towards Gomel. The right and centre crossed the Don on a 200 mile front from Voronej to 80 miles north-west of Tsaritsyn and is driving back the Bolshevik Army everywhere towards the north-east and the north.

ALIES DEMAND GERMAN SHIPPING.

PARIS, October 16th. The Supreme Council has drafted a Note to Germany demanding the handing over to the Allies of German ships ceded during the war to Dutch companies.
The ships are at present in German ports.

FRENCH SHIPPING STRIKE ENDED.

PARIS, October 16th. The strike has ended.

U.S.A. AND AIR CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, October 16th. The United States has refused to sign the Air Convention, on the ground that it does not protect certain American patent rights.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

COLLAPSE OF BOLSHEVISM FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, October 16th. With encircling armies intensifying the pressure, the collapse of Bolshivism, long forecasted, seems at length to be rapidly approaching.

It is authoritatively pointed out that General Yudenitch is working in close touch with the Allied representatives and with General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak.

All three leaders have consistently rejected overtures from Germany.
General Yudenitch issued a communique yesterday confirming the capture of prisoners and trains, cabled yesterday morning, in the operation preceding the capture of Volozhinsk.

The communique adds that a Bolshhevik brigade has been wiped out in the direction of Luga, while General Yudenitch's object is to drive the Bolshheviks to the Baltic.

Another offensive has opened to the north of the main drive whose immediate objective is Gatchina.

BOLSHEVISTS RETREATING.

LONDON, October 16th. A telegram from Omsk, dated October 14th, states that the Bolshheviks are retreating along the whole front, taking away all the population between 16 and 50, together with all the cattle.

BOLSHEVISTS INDIGNANT.

LONDON, October 16th. A Bolshhevik message expresses indignation that the plenipotentiaries of Moscow workers resulted in a majority against the Soviet and for Admiral Kolchak. The Council of the Peoples' Commissaries replied by declaring outlawed and ordering the arrest of all the Allies in Siberia.

BRITISH POLICY IN REGARD TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 16th. All the newspapers are demanding an authoritative and explanatory statement of the policy in regard to Russia, especially in connection with the Allies' precise relations with the various White Russian Armies and the Baltic States; also the relations of these Armies and States with each other.

The question is asked what will happen when Bolshivism finally collapses. Will it leave its influence behind on the new Russian Government, or will the Government be German or Allied?

The Manchester Guardian appeals to someone in high position, commanding respect, for example Lord Robert Cecil, to speak a few words of truth and honesty about such important matters.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, October 16th. Mr. Ian Macpherson and Lord Birkenhead have arrived at Dublin. It is understood that the Lord Chancellor's visit is connected with the Government's desire to find a solution of the Irish problem.

THE CHURCH AND SPIRITUALISM.

LONDON, October 16th. A lively debate on spiritualism at a Church Congress in Leicester ended by the Archbishop of Canterbury announcing that the Church had not overlooked the subject, which would be considered at the Lambeth Conference in 1920. Steps had been taken to secure an inquiry by well-known men and women experts, whose report would be submitted to the Conference.

MAKING PROVISION FOR PETROGRAD.

Helsingfors, Oct. 16. The North-West Russian Minister of Commerce has arrived here with a view to obtaining the Finnish goods needed at Petrograd when it is re-occupied.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Oct. 16. The Chamber has fixed the elections for 16th November after voting confidences in the Government.

OBITUARY.

Berlin, Oct. 16. The death is announced of Wilhelm von Siemens, head of the well-known firm bearing his name.

GERMAN EVACUATION OF POLAND.

PARIS, Oct. 14. The Supreme Council decision which is presided over by Mr. Jules Cambon will take steps to ensure the execution of Articles 100 and 104 of the Versailles Treaty concerning evacuation by the Germans of the territory attributed to Poland.—Havas.

HAYAS REVIEW.

LONDON, October 16th. A Havas message states:—The Plenipotentiaries of thirty Allied Powers signed, yesterday, the Convention regulating the future conditions of air traffic, France and Spain are among those who signed.
The King of Spain comes to France this week-end and will be the guest of President Poincaré in Rambouillet Castle. The King will devote most of his visit to Verdun and the French battlefield.
The armistice was applied yesterday in less than 65 minutes a course of 1183 miles.

THE HUMANIAN MONARCHY.

BUDAPEST, October 16th. The Premier, Herr Friedrich, replying to a deputation of the new Rumanian Party, declared that he was convinced that the overwhelming majority of the people desired the restoration of the monarchy, but a decision on the matter and the personal aspect should be decided by the nation.

CHINESE AND SHIPPING.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

In Dr. Sun Yat-sen's ambitious

scheme for the international development of China the programme he proposes will include the construction of a great northern port on the Gulf of Pechili. He explains the need of such a port. The provinces of Chihli, Shansi, Western Shantung, North Homan and others are lacking a suitable seaport. His idea is to construct one midway between Taku and Chinwangtao and it would be connected by canals with the inland waterways of north and central China. An ambitious scheme certainly, but one that appears feasible and maybe given serious attention by the Republic. There is not much use in having ports, however, without ships and here China is lacking. Her large seagoing junk have been run out of the coast by the modern steamers. Centuries ago they voyaged with us in the west in the long ocean voyages they took to Ceylon, India, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. We are not forgetting the China Merchants Shipping Company founded in 1872 and following the exploitation of the Chinese coast and rivers by foreign owned steamers, its boats run up and down the sea-coasts and along some of China's great rivers, though this company has not, like the Japanese penetrated to the far west. The boats are captained and officered by Europeans and are certainly entering into the shipping business with great thoroughness. With the exception of vessels plying to Hongkong we do not think that the Chinese mercantile marine is seen west of Singapore. It is quite possible that the new future may bring about an extension of its services as there is reason for believing the Chinese are considering a large shipping proposition including a line to Europe. It may be recalled that some time ago proposals were made from Italy for the formation of a shipping company, the capital of which was to be subscribed jointly by Chinese and Italians. A suggestion is also made that the German vessels which became Chinese property during the war should be used as the starting point for the inauguration of a fleet able to carry on European and American trade. At Shanghai it is thought that if the Government can be persuaded to this way of thinking, the possibility exists that merchants will subscribe a considerable sum for the building of other vessels. If so, the scheme will be to have a sufficient number of steamers constructed to maintain regular services to Europe and America.

Within the past month or six weeks a telegram announced details of the Italian-Chinese scheme, and invitations were issued for the Chinese subscriptions. Since then Chinese interested in the proposal have been led to understand that the Chinese capital would enable the additional three to be constructed. We understand from the N.C. Daily News that while consideration has been given to the suggestion, the Chinese are inclined to be somewhat shy. The reason is that people of two nationalities would have invested their money in one concern, and the conflicting laws of the two countries might lead to trouble between the parties. In the circumstances some thing in the nature of a counter-proposal is made. The Chinese are anxious to have a company of their own trading to foreign ports, and they are prepared to come to an agreement with such a concern as the Italian. The two businesses would work in harmony, and while the Italian, or whatever other company selected, would represent both in Europe, the Chinese would be the agents in the East. That seems to be the length they are prepared to go just now. In addition to the smaller vessels suitable for coast and river trade, the Chinese Government owns five large steamers, of which it took possession from the Germans on entering the war. For the present they are chartered to other countries. What is now desired is that the Government should once more gain control of them, and forming a company in conjunction with the merchants use them as the nucleus for the proposed steamship line. The value of these boats would be capitalised and that would represent the Government's share in the venture; the remainder would be raised by public subscription. The sum which the Chinese interested in the scheme are aiming at is understood to be £15, 10,000,000. If the consent of the Government to the proposal is obtained, a large programme of ship-building would be immediately undertaken. One suggestion is that eight ships should be put in hand in the course of the next few years. From the Shanghai exchanges it seems that so far the consent of the Government has not been obtained and that the Chinese are not inclined to engage in such a commercial venture until the differences with the south have been settled. Of course if the country is divided to deny the undertaking further amicable relations between north and south nothing is more certain to be done. China, as a naval power, will not be ignored in the future, and it is not far from the truth to say that the development and the suggested extension are big affairs and if the programme that should keep her fully occupied for the next decade.

THE CIVIL SERVANT AS A CIVILISER.

[BY ONE OF THEM.]

Come with me to find out Japan as it is often called, British Guinea. I would like to show you a District Officer at work.

But first let me tell you of his job. He is in charge of an administrative area. His most important function is "extension of Government influence." This duty takes him into "unknown regions" to pacify wild tribes and collect data.

The hardships and risks of the journey are innumerable; practically the whole time he is eating his way through virgin jungle or swamps, climbing through the precipitous gorges of the mountains, or wading waist-deep along boulder-strewn watercourses.

And when he finds "new" subjects the chances are that they will not see eye to eye with him in the matter of "desirable traditions," for ungentle practices such as head-hunting and cannibalism are very often forms of religious ritual here, and it is likely that the District Officer will find them more anxious to obtain his body for their own ritual than to absorb the culture he brings. His usual welcome, indeed, is a shower of arrows.

Nevertheless the work has its fascinations. To his eyes are unfolded the wonders of unexplored regions. The feeling that he "fits his job" carries him on. And primitive man finds himself gently and surely weaned of his strongest passions without being conscious of any departure from the teachings of tradition, other customs being substituted for head-hunting and cannibalism in such a way that the stability of his institutions remains unimpaired. He becomes part of the population "under control." One of his number is appointed a local constable to represent the Government; and thus a new order of things enters his horizon, and he feels that his welfare is assured.

The District Officer returns to the home-made residence of logs, thatched with sugar-palm, which, with other buildings of the same kind, form the "home" of those on "outpost." A brief report, with a sketch, is submitted to his Excellency in Port Moresby that another blank space on the map of the Empire has been filled in, and the "Fishes" of the District is then free to devote his attention to routine matters.

Among the routine matters, of course, his work as resident magistrate. Here in his court-house, all manner of problems are presented to him. Almost every crime in the calendar, and certainly every possible kind of domestic upheaval, from the rebellious wife who throws the food at her husband after she has cooked it, as if no word "all same dog not eaten," to the young couple who are elected to elope in the night and sleep in a tree, with every evidence that their District Officer at court next morning will pronounce the wrathful parents that "love is a powerful and wonderful thing, which it is unwise to interfere with."

Or quite frequently his court is disturbed by a solemn procession having in its midst a man with ghastly spear wounds in his body or broken limbs, the sole survivor of a head-hunting raid. Then his medical experience must be brought into play to cheat Death.

And so life goes on—the native struggling along the hard road to civilisation with his burden (a confused mass of ideas in the process of transition), and the District Officer, help-mate and guide, with a far greater burden still; the grave responsibility for the welfare now and in the days to come of perhaps some 80,000 natives.

OF INTEREST TO DANCERS.

Under the heading "Too Much Tango" an American paper says that with the prevailing craze for dancing at all times and places it has become noticeable that women whose blood is thin, anemic—full victims to multiple pains when they dance too much and rob themselves of sleep and outdoor exercise. The woman, who makes great demands on her strength, either by overworking or over-dancing, must keep her blood in condition, or suffer. The pain of neuralgia is simply nature's warning that the nervous system is being starved because the blood no longer brings it what it needs. The one great cause of neuralgia is debility with anemic, or bloodless, blood.

Now debility and bloodlessness obviously call for tonic treatment just as weak calls for strength, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the most famous blood and nerve tonic in the world, tens of thousands of debilitated, anemic women—and men too—have found just the help needed. These pills begin at once to enrich the blood, and thus enable it to furnish the nerve and the whole system with the elements needed to restore perfect health. Dr. Williams' medicine vendors everywhere, and post free to send for \$3.00 bottles to Dr. J. C. Williams, at 1400 Co. St. Stephen Road, Shanghai.

Very on the spot, the is faced with a programme that should keep her fully occupied for the next decade.

BRITISH HELP FOR THE
PERSIAN GOVERNMENT.

IMPORTANT AGREEMENT.

A LOAN OF £2,000,000.

After negotiations which have been proceeding for the past nine months, and have now reached a conclusion, the result of the joint efforts of the Persian Government and Sir Percy Cox, the British Minister in Tehran, an agreement was concluded on August 9 between the Persian Government and Great Britain, by which the latter will be able to provide Persia with the expert assistance and advice which will enable the State to be rebuilt.

Under the terms of the agreement Great Britain undertakes to supply, at the cost of the Persian Government, such expert advice as may be considered necessary for the various branches of the Persian administration. Amongst other things, the Persian Government desires to establish a uniform force into which shall be incorporated all the various elements—Persian regulars and gendarmes, the Cossack Brigade, the South Persian Rifles, etc.—which have hitherto existed in various parts of the country. Great Britain proposes to lend such officers as may be required to organize this force.

Further, the Treasury has agreed to make an advance to the Persian Government of £2,000,000, to be shared equally by the Government of India and the Treasury, and to be secured upon the Persian Customs revenues, in order to allow the Persian Government to initiate the reforms which are in contemplation.

It is formally stipulated that the first instalment of this amount shall not be paid until the British financial adviser has assumed his duties. In the remaining parts of the agreement various provisions are made which will enable Great Britain to back the Persian Government in realising several of their cherished desires, including:

(a) The revision of the treaties actually in force between the two Powers;

(b) The claim of Persia to compensation for material damage suffered at the hands of other belligerents; and

(c) The rectification of the frontier of Persia at the points where it is agreed upon by the parties to be justifiable.

Reuter's Agency says, that the general result of the arrangements made is, not that Persia will be converted in any sense into a British protectorate, on the contrary, the first article of the agreement pledges His Majesty's Government to respect absolutely the independence and integrity of the country; but that the reign of foreign intrigue and of jealous competition between rival Powers, with the consequent disorganisation in Persia, will be, if the aims of the agreement are attained, brought to an end, and that Persia herself, if she faithfully abides by the agreement, will have the best chance of recuperation that she has enjoyed at any time during the past century.

Also, it may be pointed out that the agreement will be a valuable guarantee for the future peace of the Eastern world, while it furnishes a strong guarantee that the relations of Great Britain and Persia, so long and closely inter-connected, will be maintained on a sounder and surer basis.

The Shah of Persia, who throughout participated in and favoured the negotiations, has already left Tehran on his way to England, and his visit to this country may be regarded as a proof of his goodwill towards Great Britain.

FRENCH COMMENT.

Paris, Oct. 19.—Commenting upon the policy of Great Britain in Persia and Syria, expresses the view that Great Britain has imposed a veritable protectorate upon Persia. "This," he adds, "is an important stage in the work pursued by the London Cabinet to install itself on the gates of India and Egypt." The writer hopes that the extension of British influence does not mean the effacement of France, which, he says, has played a beneficent part for centuries in these countries. "Persia," he regrets that the Anglo-Persian Treaty has been concluded without being submitted to the League of Nations, to which, according to the writer, Great Britain appeals in order to evade carrying out the terms of the Anglo-Persian Treaty regarding Syria.

Pertinax concludes by hoping that the British Premier will disavow without delay all doubts as to British policy in Persia and Syria.

The Petit Journal, referring to Lord Curzon's statement regarding Syria, says: "These statements by one so well qualified to describe British policy and explain the intentions of the British Cabinet possess an importance which will be lost by no one; they put an end to inaccurate reports, and are likely to render still closer the collaboration and friendship of France and Great Britain."

The Intransigent, commenting on the Anglo-Persian agreement, says: "There is no question of blaming our Allies for knowing how to conduct their own affairs. We rather

CHESS-BOARD WIZARD.

CUBAN CHAMPION PLAYS THIRTY
GAMES AT ONCE.

The man with a cold storage brain! Such is the qualification that might suitably be applied to Jose Capablanca, the thirty-year-old wizard of the chess-board, who has come across the Atlantic from his Cuban home to astonish the champions and would be champions of the fascinating Eastern game.

For twelve days, writes a correspondent from Hastings on August 28, he has ruled over the Drill Hall in Middle Street, and over the spell-bound throngs that visited it, with the force of a magician's wand. He has played some twenty players, and has beaten more than two-thirds of them.

To-day the enthusiasm of his admirers and votaries of chess are undiminished, not the most impressionable of mortals—was raised to fever by Capablanca's wonderful demonstration of simultaneous play against thirty opponents.

Of the thirty games seven were drawn, three he lost, and the remaining twenty were brilliant wins. They were not what are known as blindfold games.

The tables were placed in symmetrical rows along the room, and at each set a player. Capablanca slowly passed from table to table, and made his move in response to that of each player with a calm deliberation that appeared to be the result of intuition. When not playing he walks about the room smiling and saying a word here and there to a spectator in fairly good English.

The moment, however, that he has to make a move on the chess board it seems as though he releases his brain from cold storage, and with power of concentration depicted in his youthful features that bespeaks the expert, he sets his piece.

In personal appearance Capablanca is the antithesis of the conventional type of chess fiend. He has none of the physical characteristics commonly associated with persons who devote their lives largely to the game.

He is not the puffed-up, the worn expression, the abstracted gaze of the old-time champion. He is young, short, amiable, and so quiet in his movements that one would rather take him for an Englishman or a northerner than for a son of the burning clime of the Antilles.

In a brief chat in Spanish he said to me: "I think I must have inherited the love of chess with my mother's milk. At the age of four I played against my uncle at Havana—and beat him, too. I obtained a silver watch as the prize for my first win. This watch is my mascot, and I shall never part with it."

"Have you any hobbies?" I asked him. "or are you interested in nothing but chess?"

"Oh, yes," said he. "I am very fond of a game of tennis, and people tell me that I should become a first-class player. I gave more time to the game. I love a good book. I read in Ruman's novels, in the plays of Benavente, in Shakespeare, and in Charles Dickens."

"Do you ever play billiards?" I asked Capablanca, adding, with a quizzical little smile, "but I have a tendency to send the ball spinning across the edge of the table, and I have made some little slips, too, in the cloth. For this reason I am not exactly a welcome visitor to a billiard saloon."

To sum up, in Jose Capablanca we have a striking instance that it is possible to combine an enormous power of concentration with a remarkable versatility and a zest for all those intellectual and physical exercises that go to the making of a many-sided man.

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The *Liberte* says: "It is to guard India that Great Britain went to Egypt and stays there, that she protects Afghanistan, installs herself in Mesopotamia, intends to keep Palestine, and disputes with us Syria, which nevertheless was assured to us by the Treaty of 1918." The *Liberte* outlines the main points of the agreement, concluding: "Such is the treaty of independence which our Allies have imposed on Persia. It is not said that to do this they asked for the least mandate from the League of Nations, nor even that they intend to submit the agreement to the Executive Council of the League, as the statutes enjoin."

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A GERMAN AMAZON.

REMARKABLE LEGEND OF EAST
AFRICA.

I am constrained to refer to the following story as a legend, writes a correspondent in the *Madras Mail*, for the reason that though the facts that help to build up the narrative have been vouched for by men who have had first-hand opportunities of testing the truth of the matter, the official veil has never been publicly raised on the real identity of the "lady" concerned, nor has any official, or, for the matter of that, unofficial, account been issued as to the notorious doings of the female Hun.

It was after the Tanga debacle that stories concerning the existence of a German Amazon with the enemy forces along the border of British East Africa, between the sea and Kilima Njaro, began to circulate among the British troops. She was said to be a woman of about 40 years of age, who had, some twenty years previously, lived in Mombasa and who had married an officer of the German Army in Africa, named von Prinz.

It was alleged that her young son, aged about 18, had been killed in one of the small frontier "scrapes" that occurred between a British and German patrol at Majoreni (a British border village) in August, 1914. The husband was said to be the Major in command of the German Garrison of Tanga, which port was attacked by the newly arrived Division from India under Major-General Aikman, an attack that failed and resulted in the precipitate withdrawal of the Indian Expeditionary Force "B" to Mombasa. It would appear, however, that though the landing force in Tanga had been severely mauled by the Germans, the defenders at the point of the action were in a very dangerous position. Some of the British troops had forced themselves on to the flank of the town and the Askanis of the defenders were wavering, expecting an intense bombardment from the 5 ships of the British Navy which had conveyed the British force to Tanga, and were then in battle formation in the roads. Just then, it is alleged, von Prinz was killed and the German troops were on the point of evacuating the town when Frau von Prinz took command and, armed with kikoko (rhinoceros hide whip) rushed among the waving white and black soldiers with curses, imprecations and blows, rallied her companions and the Askanis and drove the opposing troops back to the sea. This much is clearly to the credit of the lady, but, having lost both her husband and son in less than two months of the war, she is said to have sworn an oath that she would take the field for the rest of the war against the slayers of her husband and son, and a declaration that she would allow no British prisoners she might capture to live, and that all officers so captured would before death be subjected to an unmentionable mutilation.

PROWESS AND MILITARY DARING.

This Frau von Prinz was generally reported to be a woman of considerable influence over the general black population of that part of German East Africa, and more particularly over the Askanis soldiers. She was a Roman Catholic and known to make a great profession of religious fervour and was known and addressed as "Bebe Santa Maria" (Lady St. Mary). Many being her Christian name. That she did take the field in many of the early encounters between the British and German forces and that her leadership and influence were very effective in the successes that the Huns scored is not to be doubted. Her presence with the German detached forces at various points on the border was vouched for by escaped British prisoners, by enemy prisoners and deserters, and the British camps were permeated with the rumours of her prowess and military daring. One Maxim gun porter of a British unit, who had deserted from the German Army prior to the war on account of the atrocious "jam-baking" he had frequently received, told me that "Bebe Santa Maria" was a living entity "a moto Bebe" (fery woman) in fact. Whether she was ever personally responsible for the horrible atrocities she had threatened and that were undoubtedly inflicted on many of our prisoners and wounded during those early days of the war there is no convincing proof, but the Amazon was certainly present during all the fighting that took place in the Unba Valley area during February, 1915, which followed the Fort Jasin incident, and rumours were rife in all the camps that she had frequently ordered the execution or mutilation of British prisoners who had been brought before her. Her name came to be regarded in British camps, though at any very serious or disconcerting sense, as a sort of military bogey. The name was altered to "Frau von Tromp," and when a patrol was being sent out to reconnoitre in the "bush," Tommy would challenge to say to his chum of the out-going platoon: "Keep your blinkers open, mate, and see that you don't get lost. Blimey, but if von Tromp gets it, it will be all up for that gal in 'D'lighty"—and a chuckle and a side-glance.

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SHIPPING PERSONALIA.

REMARKABLE LEGEND OF EAST
AFRICA.

Mr. R. Kettlewell, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Kilukiang." Mr. W. T. Hodge, chief officer, "Kwellin," is on reserve. Mr. C. L. Charles, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Kwellin." Mr. A. R. Ness, second officer, "Liangchow," has gone second officer, "Kashing."

Mr. A. C. Dobbie has been appointed second officer, "Liangchow." Mr. F. J. Thornhill, from reserve, has gone superannuated, "Hoihow." Mr. J. Matthews, second engineer, "Kwellin," is on reserve. Mr. J. M. Hutchison, from reserve, has gone second engineer, "Kwellin."

Mr. B. Gregg, from reserve, has gone third engineer, "Kilukiang." Mr. D. O. Tibbitts, second engineer, "Kilukiang," is on leave. Mr. N. Gillett, third engineer, "Suinyang," has resigned. Mr. W. R. Allan, from reserve, has gone third engineer, "Suinyang."

Mr. W. Moore, superannuated second officer, "Tuckwaw," has gone superannuated second officer, "Luenho." Mr. J. Petrie, from leave, has gone second officer, "Kutwo." Mr. E. A. M. Sharratt, second officer, "Kutwo," is on reserve. Mr. W. F. O. Parrell, second officer, "Chir-shing," is on reserve. Mr. J. F. Nicoll, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Chir-shing."

Mr. A. H. Mangold, chief officer, "Chir-shing," is on reserve. Mr. L. McWilliams, from reserve, has gone second engineer, "Chir-shing." Mr. J. S. Black, second engineer, "Chir-shing," is on reserve. Mr. J. Rennie, acting second engineer, "Suivo," has gone third engineer, same ship. Mr. F. D. Smith, third engineer, "Suivo," has gone third engineer, "Koonching."

Mr. M. J. Howe, third engineer, "Koonching," is on leave. Captain A. J. Weatherhead, of the "Chongwa," has gone master, "Tinsing." Captain T. Fletcher, from reserve, has gone master, "Chongwa." Mr. P. C. Hurchence, chief officer, "Phannang," has resigned. Mr. P. T. Hall has been appointed chief officer, "Phannang."

Captain O. B. Wilks, of the "Kongking," has resigned. Captain P. H. Going has been appointed master, "Phannang." Mr. C. R. Macdonald has been appointed chief officer, "Shinon." Mr. W. O. Hill, chief officer, "Yue Ying Wa," is on reserve. Mr. J. W. McLeod, chief officer, "Pakwaw," has resigned. Mr. J. Newell, second officer, "Hoihow," has resigned. Mr. C. M. Manners, fourth officer, "Titan," has resigned. — *Shipping and Engineering.*

was shifted further west, to the vicinity of Longido and the Great Lakes, and very little was heard of the Amazon. Still later, about June, 1915, the Germans got busy again in the proximity of Kisiang, Mbuyuni and Tesvo, and the rumours of Frau von Prinz, her activities and cruelties, were revived. She was said to have played an important part in the Mbuyuni affair of July, and the fact that the body of a certain wounded Colonel of an Indian Infantry unit was found mutilated, and in a particular manner, was immediately connected with the removal of this alleged female harpy's activities.

She was described as going about in male attire, mounted on a horse, with holsters full of pistols and a belt stuffed with dissection knives, and to be as elusive as the Scarlet Pimpernel of Barnes Orroy's creation. What the Intelligence Department discovered about this woman and what the Intelligence Bureau communicated to the Commander of the Forces has never been published, but we all knew that the Government had offered a reward of £200 for the "lady," dead or alive. We did not hear of any one who had claimed or received the reward and "von Tromp" and her alleged doings continued to be the subject of daily talk and speculation till about the end of the year. Then came the victorious sweep of Smuts through German territory, and we imagine that if the "Bebe Santa Maria" was a reality she must have found the place a bit too hot for even her Joan of Arc ardour and she probably subsided into petticoats and blouses again, perhaps as a hospital nurse at Wilhelmstal. At all events, her existence was for a time forgotten in the hurly burly of the chase.

I have often wondered if the "Bebe" was identical with the Frau alluded to by Captain Dolbey, R.A.M.C., in his book "Sketches of the East African Campaign," who attempted and failed to seduce a British scouting officer from the path of duty with the offer of her affection. It is quite possible that the stories of Frau von Prinz were true in essential details, though she may have earned notoriety for more than she actually performed, for we had ample evidence later on in the campaign of how incredibly beastly the German women at Tabora, Morogoro and Dar-es-Salaam had been to British prisoners of war. I also wonder if the authorities will ever lift the veil and convert this legend into a fact.

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THE PRODIGAL NATION.

REMARKABLE LEGEND OF EAST
AFRICA.

Some years before the war I was taken to see a musical comedy in London. It was what one expects these things to be—music without tunes, comedy without fun, actors without talent; even the dresses were ugly. But I remember that I disliked the audience most of all. The performance was their fault; they could have demanded something better; and they looked just the kind of people who would persuade themselves that they enjoyed such diabolical utility—glossy, hard, knowing men and harder, yet dimmer, women. But among them in the stalls was one man, sitting next to a woman with a mauve complexion and impossibly golden hair, and himself glossy like the others, who yet attracted me with his look of hopeless misery. The woman tried to allure him with her glances and conversation, but he would not look either at her or at the stage. His misery was heavy on him, and, as I say, it attracted me because it seemed to be the only real thing in the whole theatre. No doubt he was by nature like all the others, but that unhappiness, whatever its cause, whether he was tied to the woman and could not escape from her, or had come to the end of his money, or was tired with his way of life and knew no other, yet gave him a dignity, even beauty, which made me forget the ugliness of all the rest. It seemed to me that there was hope for him because he was suffering, and that there could be no hope for the others until they learned to suffer and so to break through the unreality in which they lived and moved and had their being.

Again, some years before the war I was in Rome, which was infested, as I put it then, by crowds of prosperous but sinister Germans. They were sinister to me because they moved about in herds, were possessed by a kind of herd-consciousness, and did everything with an energy that seemed to have some ugly secret purpose in it; but, above all, because they looked unreal, as if they too had surrendered their humanity to some monstrous illusion imposed on them. They were to themselves not human beings, but individuals, but Germans; they could do nothing, could not even look at the roof of the Sistine, without remembering that they were Germans with a common aim to be masters of the world in art no less than in war. At dinner in the hotel one of the hosts would rise and propose the health of the Kaiser, and the others would then drink it, chaff-brooding like grunts and hissing like the rest of us that they were Germans and we were nothing. I left one hotel because it was full of them, and, though I had no notion what turn their madness would take, I insisted to everyone that they were possessed by a kind of collective madness which must be dangerous to the world and to themselves.

At that time I disliked them thoroughly because they did not seem to me to be human beings; a herd themselves, they made me feel as if I belonged to another and feebler herd; they infected me with their own insanity, so that I could not enjoy the great artists when they were about. If they could all have been annihilated in some sudden, painless way, I should have felt that the world was safer and happier and more real without them. But I know that now, if I could see these Germans, or all that are left of them, they would, like the unhappy man at the theatre, be real to me and no longer ugly. Not only should I know that they had suffered, but that their suffering would have changed their very look and behaviour, would have given even to them beauty and dignity. We all remember the Germans as they were before the war and dislike that memory of them; what we need now is to see them and the change that has been worked on them. You may, if you will, take a stupid cynical view of that change; you may say that they are of a base nature which can learn only through adversity and which needs to be kept under so that they may never again overween; but that is not the truth about them any more than about any human beings, any more than about the prodigal son. Christ might have given a cynical turn to that parable; He might have said that the prodigal learned wisdom only when his belly was empty, and that he must remain abject if he was not to return to his folly. But He did not say that. He made the prodigal, in his loneliness and misery, rise suddenly not only to wisdom but to beauty. The very point of the parable is that the most foolish of men do rise to wisdom and beauty through suffering, and that then they are forgiven utterly by God. If not by man—Men may not forgive them because they themselves have not suffered; the same wisdom through suffering; the elder brother, had he not sinned, and so had not suffered;

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MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

REMARKABLE LEGEND OF EAST
AFRICA.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.
OCTOBER 1919.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	30	Chickens—Kai Tai	lb.
Prime Cut	lb.	30	Capons, Small—Siu Kai	lb.
Corried—Ham Ngau Yik	lb.	25	Capons, Large—Siu Kai	lb.
Roast—Shih	lb.	30	Duck—Ap	lb.
Breast—Ngau Nam	lb.	18	Doves—Pan Kai	lb.
Soup—Tong Yik	lb.	18	Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking) per doz	lb.
Steak—Ngau Yik Pa	lb.	28	Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh) ... per doz	lb.
Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	28	Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.
Sausages—Ngau Chung	lb.	26	Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	28
Balloch's Brains—Ngau No per set	lb.	10	Geese—Ngo	lb.
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50	30	Pigeons, Canton—Fak Kapi	each	30
Tongue, corned—Ham Ngau Li	each 50	30	each	30
Head—Nga Tan	each 100	10	each	30
Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	12	each	30
Hump, Salt—Nga Tan	lb.	17	Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Sang	lb.	30
Feet—Ngau Kerk	each 10	10	Turkeys, Hen—Fo Kai No	lb.
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	10	Sulpho—Sha Tui	lb.
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18	Phoenix—Shan Kai	lb.
Liver—Ngau Koon	lb.	10	Quail—Om Chun	lb.
Tripe (unpressed), Ngau To	lb.	7	Partridges—Che Ka	lb.

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